Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL VI NO. 70 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Managar.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Najrobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured d not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney
Hongkong	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Seattle (U.S.A
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2.000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan
12, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs 1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds ..... Rs 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ... Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OLD CHINAWARE, ANTIQUE CURIOS, RICH GARDEN PLANTS, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 24th day of March, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), in the residential bungalow of the School of Arts Hornby Road (near the Crawford Market and opposite Sitaram Buildings) very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising, dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, meat safes, glass and crockeryware, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, teapoys, cabinets, book cases, writing tables, set of Encyclopaedia Britannica, valuable books, old blue chinaware, antique curios, bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, valuable garden plants such as crotons ferns, palms, maiden hair ferns, chrysanthemums, etc., etc.

The property of Cecil L. Burns, Esq. Principal School of Arts and S. D. Smith, Esq., J. P. Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise Central Division Bombay, leaving Bombay.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH MARCH 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 26th day of March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Meher Mansions" opposite the Bandstand Fort, very valuable teak and blackwood made-to-order household furniture comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware, refrigerator ice chest, marble top tables, teapoys, upholstered drawing room suites, rich carpets, flower vases, glass bead door chicks, bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, clothes and gown, presses, bed-room chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tablels, clothes and gown presses, easy chairs, hatstands, iron safe with stand, aluminium cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of late Mr. F. Racker and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE CORRUGATED IRON SHED WITH UPPER STORY AT WARI BUNDER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormasjee & Co., landing contractor G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 22nd inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Wari Bunder near Port Trust Workshop.

A large corrugated iron shed with upper story at present used as office by the G. I. P. Railway landing contractors.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid the next day and the shed to be removed within one week.

AUCTION SALE OF EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms at No. 22, Apollo Street, by order of Messrs. J. H. Khamnoosh & Co and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Salum H. Basri.

Bekhor Ewart 300 bags of Egyptian Loaf sugar.

Ex. s.s. "Lotus" arrived on the 17th ultimo.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY TIN CEILINGS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, No. 22 Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the Office concerned:—

One lot of embossed tin ceilings of different designs and sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of dining tables, chairs, sideboards, single and double door almyrahs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, office tables, teapoys, drawing room suite, hanging lamps, one large enamelled bath tub, one large telephone case, show cases, glass and crockeryware etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate the unclaimed articles consisting of gold ornaments, such as, rings, buttons, putties head ornaments and silver ornaments such as buttons, watches with chains, bar metal watches, wearing apparels, copper and brass utensils, pieces of canvas, gunny bags, trunks, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber tyred English built canoe-shape victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 6/8 H. P. 2 seater cycle car, water cooled engine, hood-screen, lamps, speedo-meter, petrol consumption, 55 miles to the gallon, 26 inch wire wheels, shift drive some spares.

1 rubber tyred landau by Simpson of Madras, suitable for single or pair.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred palanquin office shigram with a Bay Arab horse, 16 hands, 8 years and a set of harness.

1 English built rubber tyred mail phaeton, in good order.

The property of a gentleman.

1 handsome strong dark chestnut horse, 15 hands, suitable for hunts. Exhibited in the last horse show.

AUCTION SALE OF NAINSOOKH AND BLACK SHAWLS.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. J. H. Khermoosh and Co., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. E. N. Saleh of Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

15 bales Nainsookh No. 999 Ex. s.s. City of Agra.

2 bales Grahams Black Shawls 50in by 50in. square, containing 100 pieces each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES OF SASSOONS NAINSOOKHS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 2nd April next, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Messrs. Ali Azgar and Ahmed Garji and on account and risk of Messrs. Mirza Mahamood and Mirza Ahmed Shirazi:—

4 bales Sassoons Nainsookhs No. 999 mark 1277—50 pieces of 20 yards in each bale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods should be cleared away the next day on payment of the balance money.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PRINCES STREET.

Suit No. 1185 of 1910.

Meghji Vallabhdas ... .Plaintiff.
v/s
Anandrao Ganpatrao and ors .....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions for sale contained in the order made in the above suit on the 18th day of February, 1918. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on Thursday the 4th April next, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly of the Pension and Tax tenure and partly of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Princess Street in the Town & Island and Registration District of Bombay Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 21-1144, Collector's New Nos. 164-6871, Old Survey Nos. 25/1214 and 1201, and New Survey Nos. 2/52 and 1/52 and Assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 2802 and Street Nos. 310-312 admeasuring 382 (three hundred and eighty-two) square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Vithoba Maneoji, on the West by the property of Dinnanath Harischandra, on the South by the property of Dadabhoy Hormasji and on the North by the Princess Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 22nd March, 1918.

'FASHION-UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit Solicited,*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Empty Paint and Oil Drums, Packing Cases and Kerosine Oil Tins, Wood Scantings, Old Manilla Ropes, Scrap Iron, Anchors and Chains Old Boiler and Iron Pipes, Carpets, Coir Runners, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 22nd March, 1918 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

Empty paint and oil drums, packing cases and kerosine oil tins, wood scantlings, old Manilla ropes, scrap iron, anchors and chains, old boiler tubes, water tanks, wooden boats, wire ropes, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of Different Kinds of Cotton Waste.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY FRIDAY, the 22nd March, 1918, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), at the Jacob Circle in the compound of the Indian Manufacturing Coy., Ltd., and by order of the Agents of the aforesaid Mills the following different kinds of cotton waste:—

A large quantity of dropping No. 1 Card fly No. 1 and 2, and stripping No. 20, etc., etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of JAPANESE Fancy GOODS and SINGAPORE Cane FURNITURE.

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Custodian of Enemy Property Messrs. MENESSE & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Saturday 23rd March 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), on the Premises next to Messrs. John Roberts & Co.'s workshop, opposite Apollo Bonded Warehouse, Custom House Road, the following enemy property belonging to certain officers and men of the Austrian Lloyd's S. S. Franz Ferdinand:

Consisting of Singapore Cane Furniture, cane chairs, easy chairs, work tables, flower pot stands, stools, China matting, cushions, carved stands, etc., Japanese fancy goods, flower vases, large jars, umbrella stands, pedestals and pots, screens, etc., etc., and other miscellaneous articles.

On account and at the risk of the first defaulting purchaser M. D. Ghaswala.

1 Iron Bedstead with Coir and spring Matresses curtain pellow.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of 26 F. P. Bales, B. M. B. B. Q. Multan Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell, by public Auction, on MONDAY, the 25th March, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Colaba on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following slightly damaged Cotton:—

26 F. P. Bales B. M. B. B. Q. Multan Cotton

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1918.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BAGS NAGKESAR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd March, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Gangaram Dharsey and Co., at their godown at Dana Bunder, Musjid Siding Road, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Thaker Keshavji Ramdas:—

51 bags Nagkesar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 251 BAGS JAVA SUGAR WHITE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd March, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Abdulla Haji Mavji and Co., at their shop in Khoja Moholla and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Allibhoy Chagla and Co.:—

251 bags Java Sugar White, ex. S. S. "Niels Nielson" C.I.F. Bombay Harbour delivery.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 60 BAGS JAMALGOTA COLOMBO.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd March, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Odhavji Govindji and Co., at their godown at New Road, Dungri, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Panjabi Nathoomal Iswarsing:—

60 bags Jamalgota of Colombo.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

IMPORTANT TO ELECTRIC GOODS DEALERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE ELECTRIC TORCHES, POCKET LAMPS, SIGNAL LAMPS, POLICE LAMPS, HAND LANTERNS, CIGAR LIGHTERS, ETC.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 22nd inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort by order of the Office concerned.

1 case electric torches, pocket lamps, signal lamps, police lamps, hand lanterns, cigar lighters, candle stands, ceiling clocks, watch stands, hanging clock, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 CASKS.

BLEACHING POWDER OF 35 p.c. to 36 p.c.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 22nd inst. 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned.

200 casks bleaching powder of 35 per cent. to 36 per cent.

Note.—The above casks have wooden crates and shall be sold as sound ones.

TO COLOUR MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE
of
46 Tins Badesche Green Crystals (original packing).
on
THIS DAY FRIDAY, 22nd instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.)
at
Messrs. MEHTA and Cos. Auction Rooms
at
25, Medows Street, Fort.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Gangadhar Madhavdas.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES CALCUTTA TEA.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 22nd inst. at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account of the Calcutta Agents.

10 cases Calcutta tea of Lot No. 1.

SALE ON FRIDAY THE 22ND MARCH AT 2-30 P.M.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 22nd inst. at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, very valuable and substantial latest designed household and office furniture such as dining table, cabinets, side board, Austrian bentwood tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, teakwood drawing room complete suites, folding English card table, Indian hand carved round centre tables and teapoys, jardineer stands, office tables, chests of drawers, hat stands, easels, single and double Almirahs, typewriters, single and double iron beds, rich glassware, crockeryware and platedware, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 CASES FANCY GLASS BANGLES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 25 Medows Street Fort, by order of the office concerned,

10 cases each 300 dozen pairs fancy bangles.
8 cases each 440 dozen pairs fancy bangles.
2 cases each 400 dozen pairs fancy bangles.

AUCTION SALE OF A LOT OF FANCY CALENDERS, INKSTANDS, ETC.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 25 Medows Street Fort by order of the concerned.

One lot fancy calandars and inkstands.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES WHITH SHIRTINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 25 Medows Street Fort by order of Seth Lukhmidas Trikamdas and on account and at the risk of Thacker Gopaldas Trikamdas.

5 packages each 50 pieces white shirtings No. 9009 or others.

AUCTION SALE OF 37 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by public auction by order of Sha Runchordas Valabhai at his shop at First Lane, Ganesh Chowk, Moolji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of:—

SETH RUNCHORDAS MOOLJI.

11 packages each 50 pieces white shirtings Nos. 5001, 2779 or other and 40 yds.

SETH MEGHJI PADAMSY.

9 packages each 60 pieces white shirtings Nos. 1696½, 1685½ or others and 40 yds.

2 packages each 60 pieces white shirtings No. 787½ or other and 40 yds.

9 packages each 60 pieces white shirtings No. 3951, 345 or other and 40 yds.

6 packages each 50 pieces white shirtings Nos. 1636, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1643 and 40 yds.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisments are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	" 16-0	" 18-0
Quarterly	" 8-0	" 9-0
Monthly	" 3-0	" 3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy .....ONE Anna

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continous supply.

MATRIMONIAL.

MILITARY OFFICER, 30, near Bombay, desires acquaintance of English lady with view to early matrimony. Write to Box No. 990 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3265

WANTED— A match for a Mahomedan Gentleman (Syed), holding a highly respectable post, in the Officer Grade. Girl to be aged between 25 and 35, May be un-married or a widow but must belong to a high and rich family. Communication strictly confidential. Please write to Box No. 1000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3291

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED.—Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Rhial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 2926

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices today, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Come sharp. 4

MISCELLANEOUS

WELL-KNOWN FINANCIERS of Bombay wish to capitalise a Fruit Canning Industry in India on a large scale. Any experts in this line may apply soon, stating terms and previous experience, etc., to Box No. 897, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2362

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Coghill Dispensary Varsoda. Apply to VARSODA THAKOR SAHEB, stating terms.

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED goo quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS Only fully qualified and competent m need apply. Piece-work system. Also competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bomba Chronicle" Press.

WANTED—A HEAD CLERK for European Cotton Firm. Knowledge of Company Law and Cotton Accounts essential. Reply with full particulars of previous experience to Box No. 988, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3258

APPLICATIONS.—Are invited for vacancies as ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL SUPERVISORS. Applicants must have been employed as Foremen in charge of Installation Work and must have had some years experience in wiring. Salaries from Rs. 100 to Rs. 175, according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT. P. W. D., Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, BOMBAY. 3288

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—Tuitions by an experienced Matric lady for English. Music also if wanted. Apply to Box No. 983, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3246

WANTED.

WANTED—RUPEES SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND to a LAKH, on property mortgage. Please write atonce to Box No. 998, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3281

WANTED.—A PUMP for pumping out water from rivers, etc., when making bridges and dams. Send particulars with price to the address of HOME MINISTER, His Highness' Government, Alwar, before 25th March, 1918. 3236

WANTED—New or second-hand COMPOUND CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE, about three hundred horses power suitable for driving Cotton Ginnery Rope Flywheel Engine, must be in first class condition. Reply stating pressure, speed and maker. Box No. 920, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2976

WANTED—OIL ENGINES must be in first class condition and in perfect running order, Diesel or Semi-Diesel type of one hundred B.H.P. to four hundred B.H.P. Full details and particulars are required, also state price, apply to Box No. 976, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3225

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A. Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE

FANS FOR SALE—To work on Kerosine & Spirit, lowest prices. International Engineering Co., 48/52, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 3160

FOR SALE.—BROWN WALER, 15.3., 8 years. Well bred and of good appearance, suitable for Officer's Charger. Price Rs. 1,500. Apply WELLINGTON MEWS. 3268

HANDSEWN FOOTWEAR Write for our New Illustrated Price List, containing particulars of our Free Pair Offer. Apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER, Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras. 2694.

FOR SALE—One 2½ Ton REPUBLIC MOTOR TRUCK, One Model 83B Overland five seater car in first class condition. For particulars apply to The UNITED ENGINEERING Co., 36, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. 3251

TO MILL AGENTS and OWNERS—Roller Skins, Best quality, special low prices for large orders. Samples and prices from SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or our Agents, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2695.

BEST QUALITY ONLY—Leathers of all descriptions, including Morocco, Boot Upper Leathers, Sole Leathers, Harness Leather, White Kid Skins and Chrome Leathers. For Prices and Samples apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or to our AGENTS, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2698

TO BE LET.

FOR HIRE—One Five-seater 6 Cylinder TOURING CAR. For terms apply Box No. 985, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3250

TO LET.—GROUND FLOOR of House No. 63, Rebsch Street, Club Road, Byculla, Apply Manager, Tent Factory, Tardeo. 3290

TO BE GIVEN ON HIRE.—One powerful STEAM LAUNCH for work in the Harbour. Apply to PESTONJI DHANJIBHAI & Co., Bania's Chawl, near Colaba Station. 3287

TO BE LET.—"GULESTAN," on the Murzban and Napier Road, Fort, pleasantly situated and very convenient for Commercial Offices. Apply P. D. PATEL, Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road, Fort. 3233

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of HEALTH OFFICER for the Nagpur Municipality on Rs. 300—20—500 plus an allowance of Rs. 30 P. M. for the upkeep of a motor cycle. Candidates must be medical graduates possessing a diploma in Public Health as required in the case of 1st class Health Officers. The selected candidate will have to give such adequate assurance or security as may be settled by the Committee for continuance in service for at least three years.

A motor cycle with a side car will be provided by the Committee subject to the condition that the cost of the machine will have to be recouped by monthly instalments in accordance with the rules in force in Government service.

H. N. RAY,
Chief Executive Officer,
Municipal Committee, Nagpur.

Nagpur, March 17th, 1918.
3284

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 28th, 29th and 30th instant and 1st proximo those days being Public Holidays (Holi and Easter) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secrtary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th March, 1918. 3289

THE AKOLA & MID INDIA SPINNING WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Canada Building, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 22nd March, 1918, at 4 p.m., (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet made upto 31st December 1917.
II. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
III.—To elect two Directors in the place of the two retiring Directors who are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration for the current year.
V.—To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th March to 26th March 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
TRICUMJEE WADIA & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay 28th February, 1918.

NOTICE.

NOTICE NO. 757 OF 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION of right of pulling down and removing six buildings, standing in 50ft. road line in front of Police Lines at Kurla, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1918, at 4 p.m.

2. Terms can be had from Municipal Office.

(Sd.) N. S. KARANJIA,
Vice-President,
Kurla Municipality.

Kurla, 18th March, 1918. 3252

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DADAR-MATUNGA ESTATE.

THE TRUSTEES are prepared to receive applications from persons desirous of entering into agreements to lease plots on this Estate. The lands now offered lie on both sides of Kingsway, near the new site of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and the proposed playing fields and are within a few minutes' walk of Matunga Station.

Applications should be made before the 1st May next. Particulars may be had and plans seen at the Board's Offices, Esplanade Road.

R. H. A. DELVES,
F. S. I.,
Dy. Land Manager.

2533

FOR SALE.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR SAFE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

A COMPLETE up-to-date FACTORY, situated in the best commercial centre in the Punjab, within City Walls, consisting of one 10 Sack Roller Flour Mill Plant, one 10 ton Ether System Ice Machine, 40 Platt's Single Roller Cotton Gins, one Stewart's Cotton Baling Press with Engine, 15 Rice Hullers, 6 ordinary Atta Mills, 2 double cylinder Engines, 2 Lancashire Boilers with Electric Dynamo and freehold land about 18,000 yards. Everything is in thorough good working condition. Property open to inspection; offers may be sent for whole or any part thereof. Buyers shall be responsible for all expenses of Sale. No offers received after 31st March, 1918, will be entertained.

For further particulars, please apply to:—

GIRDHARI LAL,
Chatiwind Gate,
Amritsar.

2915

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Second SESSIONS of 1918 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of March, 1918, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1918.

MAHOMED HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

3045

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 25th March, at 7 p.m.

B. D. BARNES,
Joint Hon. Secretary.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BANK will commence business at its temporary premises in Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, 2nd April, 1918.

FOR SALE.

20 PLATT'S DOUBLE ROLLER GINS with one DOUBLE OPENER, complete with pulleys and shafting.

All Brand New Quite Unused.

For particulars and prices write to
H. BEVIS & CO.,
Post Box 29,
CAWNPORE.

3057

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that by direction of the Honourable the Advocate-General of Bombay, the Trustees of the Charity Estate of BAI KABAI, deceased invite offers for purchase of the undermentioned property. Such offers to be sent to the undersigned at their Office No. 18, Church Gate Street, under sealed cover before 4 p.m. on SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, when all offers received will be submitted to the Honourable the Advocate-General of Bombay.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground which after deducting the area of fifty-seven square yards taken by the Municipality for set back contains by admeasurement eighty-nine square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being on the South side of Musjid Bunder Road, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 812 and 812 and Street Nos. 71-73 and 75-79 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the said Musjid Bunder Road and on or towards the South by the property of Ruttonbai Widow of Ghella Nandram.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1918.

SMETHAM BYRNE & CO.,
Attorneys High Court.

3136

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH STABLE, OUT HOUSES, GARDEN, WELL AND ARABLE LANDS AT GOVINDPURA AND HALF-BUILT HOUSE & LANDS AT BICHERUDI MOHALA, BEAWAR.

Under instruction from B. N. Lang, Esq., the official assignee of Bombay and the assignee of the estate and effects of Ramchand Harichand, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 15th day of April, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their auction Rooms at No. 16 Apollo Street and opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, all the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the following properties.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All tha piece of land together with puccabuilt bungalow, stable out-houses, garden, well and arable lands, situate at Govindpura, Beawar, admeasuring 24 bighas and 18 biswas, bearing municipal Nos. 38, 57, together with insolvents' interest in the adjoining "Shamlat" land about 6 bighas or as may be.

SECONDLY.—Half-built house and land situate at Bicherudi Mohala, Beawar, together with building materials, bricks, stores, roofing stone slabs timber logs etc., and bounded on the east by the compound of Kariwalan, on the west by the public road, on the south by the house of Suratram Daji, and on the north by the compound of Kariwalan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MANDVI KATHA BAZAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees and on account and risk of Motilal Mulji, the sole surviving mortgagor, and the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mortgagors Moolji Inderji and Madhowlal Moolji and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 11th of January 1908, and made between the said Moolji Inderji, Motilal Moolji nd Madhowlal Moolji as Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part and with the consent of the Mortgagees of an Indenture of second Mortgage, dated 6th day of February, 1915, executed by the said Motilal Moolji and Manecikbai widow of Madhowlal Moolji, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1918, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of the Katha Bazaar or Dongri Street without the Fort, of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 250 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the property belonging to the Trustees of the Sat Par Mosque, on the South by the property of Tejpar Khatao, on the East by the said Dongri Street, and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 862, New No. 6604, Old Survey No. 20, and New Survey No. 2474, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "B" No. 1151, Street No. 167-169, and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF A LARGE BUILDING PLOT AT VERSOWA, NEAR ANDHERI, ON B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY LINE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the widow and Administratrix of the Estate of the late Mr. Moledina Lalji deceased, sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 24th day of March, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 10016 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Versova in Salsette Taluka of Thana District, bearing Survey No. 48 and Pot No. 1, and bounded on the East by public passage, on the West by public road, on the North by the property of Cassum Jan Mohomed and on the South by the property of Cassum Jan Mahomed.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the Undersigned, where the title deeds can be inspected before the days of sale.

N. B.—The land is situate just close to the bungalow of the late Mr. Manker.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

PACKED at each PERFORMANCE

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

At 10 **To-night** At 10

Melbourne's Terrible Burlesque

in 5 Scenes

THE

YELLOW TICKET

A realastic Burlesque Drama of Russian

preceded by the

MIXED GRILL

A pot pourri of popular songs cont numbers dances and Burlesques

At 6-30 **To-day** At 6-30

EAST LYNNE

will be played in its entirety.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Pathe's Absolute Latest in Serials

'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'

Read the stories in the "Times of India."

This Week Ninth and Tenth Episodes.

"DRIFTING" AND "A VEILED INTRIGUE."

Universal's Master Serial

THE GRAY GHOST

To-night and every night upto Friday next

At 7, 8-45 & 10-30

Episode 11—"The Haming Meteor." Episode 12—"The Fatal Ring."

AT

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD
Presents

PEARL WHITE

The adored of millions in

"FATAL RING"

The most sensational serial ever shown in Bombay.

IT'S IMPERIAL'S BEST.

PATHE'S Animated

HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR

Chapter 1. Part 4.

A series of the highest Educational value.

PATHE'S GAZETTE—Latest from Blighty.
VALLEY OF DORDOGNE—Travel. Coloured.
RAINBOW ISLAND—Comic by Luke.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10 P. M. Daily.

Matinee every Saturday and Sunday at 5 p. m.
Special Matinee every Sunday at 3-30 p. m.

PRICES—Balcony Re. 1-8, Reserved Re. 1, First Class Ans 8, Second Class Ans. 6, Third Class Ans. 3.

For a few days only

KARLEKAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

AND

Menagerie of Wild Performing Animals.

Grand Change of Programme.

On Friday night at 9-30 p. m. in Charity specially for Anjuman Moinkal Gurbana

MATINEES SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS AT 4-45 P. M.

Our performing Animals are the talk of Bombay.

Location: Lamington Road, Near Eldorado Cinema.

Just take a tram ticket for Tardeo and see this Great Show, Special arrangements with the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., for trams after the Show.

Tickets & booking at Circus tent. Time and prices as usual.

Children under 12 admitted at Half Price in all the matinees.

Proprietor—T. G. Shellar. *Manager*—J. W. Wallett.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THE DRINK EVIL.

PLEA FOR LOCAL OPTION.

MR. PATEL'S RESOLUTION CARRIED.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT

DISTRESS IN KAIRA.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday, H. E. Lord Willingdon presiding.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla introduced a Bill further to amend the Bombay Medical Act, 1912. "The chief object of this Bill is to remove the disqualification for membership of the Medical Council, which is at present imposed by section 2 (4) of the Bombay Medical Act, 1912, on medical practitioners of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons' class and thus to bring the Act into line with corresponding Acts in other Presidencies. At the same time it is proposed to make registration under the Act the only qualification for membership and to require that the members nominated by Government, that is, the President and six members referred to in section 2 (2) (a) and (b), shall be registered. The Bill will also abolish the qualification now required by section 2 (2) (d) of voters who are not graduates, etc., namely, that they shall be practitioners practising in the Presidency."

Sir Ibrahim said the object of the Bill was to bring the Bombay Act in line with similar Acts in other provinces. In other provinces sub-assistant surgeons were qualified to be members of Councils, but under the Bombay Act such was not the case. Government, therefore, proposed to bring the Bombay Act in line with the Acts in other provinces and to remove the disqualification which at present applied.

The Bill was read the first time and then referred to a Select Committee.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY BILL.

Mr. G. S. Carmichael then introduced a Bill to declare the law in force in certain territories ceded for the purposes of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. "Bombay Act No. I of 1862, which was passed to bring under the law in force in the Presidency of Bombay certain territory ceded by his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda for the purposes of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, does not apply to lands ceded since the 4th April, 1862. This Bill has been framed to determine the jurisdiction over, and the law applicable to, lands ceded since that date."

Mr. Carmichael said that it is necessary to pass this Bill on account of the Government of India having now declared, the area belonging to the Native States, and used by the Railways in the Bombay Presidency to be part of the Bombay Presidency, the further step remains and it is to take the area in the Bombay Presidency and this will be done by the present Bill. He concluded by replying to the Hon. Mr. Patel's letter which appeared in the Press.

Mr. V. J. Patel said it had been stated that the land in question had been ceded to British Government and also the sovereignty along with it. He denied that the sovereignty had been ceded along with the land.

The President: Is it a fact that this land has been ceded by the Baroda Durbar to the Government of India?

Mr. Patel: This land was ceded for railway purposes only by the Baroda Durbar.

A DIFFICULT QUESTION.

Mr. Carmichael: We cannot discuss this question here. The Government of India have decided that the sovereignty has been ceded, and a notification has been issued by that Government.

Mr. Patel: That notification is *ultra vires*.

The President: Mr. Patel is in rather a difficult position. He is a member of the Imperial Legislative Council, and he is on rather a dangerous ground if he says that the notification by Government of India was *ultra vires*.

Mr. Patel said all the land was ceded for railway purposes only.

The President said the Government of India had by notification said that this particular land had been ceded to British India. It was not in the competence of local Government to question a notification of the Government of India. If he wished to make a speech on the first reading of the Bill he should accept the position of the Government of India that this land had been ceded to them.

Mr. Patel admitted that this Council had no authority to question the ruling of the Imperial Government. The sanction of the Government of India was necessary for the legislation.

Mr. Carmichael said, Mr. Patel had been assuming that the land was not a part of the Government of India.

STRAIGHT QUESTIONS.

The President: This Council is not entitled to question the acts of Government of India. Does he or does he not admit that the notification of the Government of India holds good? I ask you "yes" or "no"?

Mr. Patel admitted that the notification held good.

Sir Ibrahim said Mr. Patel had misconceived the whole position so far as this Government was concerned. The Imperial Government had issued a notification vesting the land in the Bombay Government. So far as this Government was concerned the land had been handed to them by the Imperial Government. Whether the Government of India have the power to hand the power to this Government was a question between the Durbar of Baroda and the Imperial Government and the Baroda Durbar could raise it themselves. This Government had got nothing to do with it. He asked the President to rule that Mr. Patel could not discuss the subject.

Mr. Carmichael said the points raised by Mr. Patel required to be settled in a Civil Court, but that could not be done unless the Bill was passed first.

BILL PASSED.

The Bill was then passed, after some further discussion, the first time. The second and third readings were also then passed.

LOCATION OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

Mr. V. J. Patel then moved:—"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that selected local boards and municipalities in the Presidency be given the power of determining the number and location of liquor shops within their limits."

Mr. Patel said:—The power of determining the number and location of liquor shops within the limits of any local body is vested entirely in the Collector. On the recommendation of the Excise Committee of 1906, the Secretary of State for India in Council directed in the year 1908 that advisory committees should be appointed to assist the Collector in this work. In accordance with this direction several such committees have been appointed by the Bombay Government both in urban as well as rural areas. It has been authoritatively stated that these committees have been doing very salutary work. But after all, their function is merely advisory. Besides, every one of them consists of a majority of official members. In the very nature of things, therefore, non-officials on the Committee who are always in a minority and whose views, even if accepted by the officials on the Committee, are not at all binding on the Collector, cannot and do not feel any sense of responsibility. If Government considers that these committees have done good work in the past, I submit, time has come when power to determine the number and location of liquor shops within the limits of some select local bodies may with advantage be transferred to them.

I have not the slightest doubt in my mind that both the people and Government are at one in their desire to check the consumption of liquor and free the country from this drink evil. If some of us non-official members at times criticise the methods of Government in the matter of Abkari Administration, it is not because we doubt in any sense the motives of Government, but because we believe that in their unconscious desire to raise as much a revenue as possible and their anxiety to check illicit drink, they practically adopt a policy which leads to encourage the very evil which all of us condemn.

STEADY GROWTH OF DRINK HABIT.

It is a well-known fact that the excise revenue of this province has been increasing with enormous rapidity year after year. The people have been asking for various remedies from time to time. Government has been telling us that since recent years there has been a steady policy towards the reduction of the number of shops. I grant that to a certain extent, but speaking for myself I am of opinion that too much reliance cannot be placed upon mere reduction of shops. Careful examination of the figures from the reports will show that the reduction of number of shops does not necessarily reduce the consumption or the revenue derived from the people. If you compare the figures of Bombay with those of Madras you will find that although in Bombay the number of shops is nearly one-fourth of that in Madras the drink evil is not very much less here than there. I should, therefore, think that particular care should be taken in the matter of location of shops. My reasons are these. There are in this Presidency some communities to whom drink is not forbidden and who used to indulge in a glass of liquor on a festive or ceremonial occasion. Since the organization of the department by the Government, these people could obtain liquor in fixed quantity day after day and hour after hour. The result is that some of these classes as a whole have gradually acquired the habit of drink.

Those who are familiar with the conditions prevailing in the rural and urban areas during the last twenty or thirty years will at once realise that along with the organization of the department and the planting of shops in the populous villages, people are in a position to purchase this article much more easily than they had been able to do before. This cause, in my opinion, is responsible for a great extent to the increase in the drink traffic. In fact very exceptional opportunities are accorded by the department for the purchase of liquor from shops which are placed in most prominent places. Government, I daresay, may not like the suggestion that the revenue officer utilizes his position for the purpose of placing shops in prominent places with a view to get increased revenue. I have already said that I do not, for a moment, attribute any such motive, but I am inclined to make one observation and it is this. Unconsciously in this matter revenue officers are influenced by revenue considerations and the evil is allowed to grow from year to year. I trust many members of this Council will bear me out in this observation. To my mind location of shops promotes to a very large extent the tremendous traffic of liquor in this Presidency. There is no doubt that the increase in the prices has to some inappreciable extent checked the evil, but when a person gets accustomed to this habit, he finds it impossible to resist the temptation so long as some money is available, though the result of it may be to leave his family and children to abject penury. It is, therefore, I submit, the duty of Government to prevent as far as possible this temptation being thrown in the way of these people. We are all aware of the various efforts made in Europe and elsewhere especially after the commencement of the war, towards eradicating the evil of drink. The evil was looked upon with indifference in those countries, but it is now realised that the labourer is able to put forth greater energy and is economically more useful if he only abstains from liquor and the same thing is found in the army.

GIVE THE PEOPLE A TRIAL.

The reason why I ask that power should be given to local bodies to locate the shops and to fix their number is to put the people themselves on trial and see whether they utilise the opportunity Government would give them for the purpose of checking the evil. We have had a century of experience of the Excise Department being run by revenue officers and we know the results so far achieved in this direction. The question is whether they should now be allowed to run the show any longer. What I ask is that a small experiment may be tried in selected localities where Government considers that this function may be usefully transferred to local bodies.

One should like to know what possible reasons Government could or would urge against this change. Perhaps they might say that there would be a chance of drinking classes being oppressed by the non-drinking classes. But, I submit that the drinking classes are to a certain extent and I should say with due deference, to a large extent, represented on these local bodies. But even if it were not so, that consideration should not in any way weigh against the advantages that are likely to flow from the prevention of this ever growing evil. Local bodies represent all classes and all interests. Where duties are assigned to them by statute or where specific duties are assigned to them as may be done in this particular instance, they have been discharging them without inconveniencing any body or riding rough-shod upon the people and with due regard to all representations that may be made to them. The logical consequence of this position, if Government takes it up at all, would be that even the member of Government cannot be said to represent the drinking classes in this Presidency. And I do not know how any statement made by any member of Government can be said to have been made on behalf and with due regard to the wishes and requirements of the drinking classes. After all, the point is to what extent the advanced thought in this country is to influence the action of Government in checking the admitted growth of consumption.

QUITE A RECENT EVIL.

The people of this country have always condemned the use of liquor and drugs. No ruler in this country ever derived any income, worth the name, from the tax on excise in pre-British times. Alexander Vaine in his Hand-Book for Revenue Officers at p. 185 says:—"It has been left to our Government to bring within the reach of all intoxicating drinks, the use of which is said by Elphinstone to be so little of a natural propensity among the natives of this country that the absolute prohibition which used to exist, in most native States, was sufficient to keep down drunkenness. The use of spirituous liquor was under the last Peshwas forbidden at Poona and discouraged everywhere else and the Abkari duties of the State did not yield above Rs. 10,000."

The excise revenue is increasing year after year beyond all proportion. I am not sure where this Abkari policy of Government will lead this country. The total excise revenue, 1911-12, for this Presidency alone was two crores, two lakhs and ninety-four thousand rupees. The budget estimate for 1918-19 takes us to three crores, fifteen lakhs, over and above half a crore or more, realised this year as profits from the introduction of auction system. This will take us nearer four crores! For the sake of humanity the Government of India was pleased to sacrifice an income of several crores of rupees from opium that used to go to China. For the same reason I request this Government and the Government of India to sacrifice this income for the sake of the people of this country. It may be contended that members of local bodies have not had training necessary for the work. The Council will agree with me that any man with practical common sense although he has not received any education would be able to say what should be the number of liquor shops and where they should be located in his town. I hope the usual argument, "time has not come" will not be trotted out in this case. Discussion on the resolution moved in the Imperial Council by the Hon. Mr. Sarma on a somewhat similar subject resulted in a vote in which every single non-official member of the Council—the exception being the Burman member—voted in favour of that resolution. That shows the trend of public opinion on this subject in this country. The religious conscience of the people, both Hindus and Mahomedans, whose religions look down upon drink as highly objectionable is with Government and I trust Government will have no objection to put the people on their trial in some select areas. I trust, therefore, that the Council will support this resolution.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSITION.

Mr. S. R. Arthur opposed the resolution; he said if the local bodies were given the power there would be no drinking in such areas as Poona, Sholapur, etc. The temperance reformers would say, "So much the better." As the officer-in-charge of the Excise Administration he was a strong advocate of temperance. But then he might be asked where was the necessity of drink shops. If there were no shops there would be illicit distillation. Liquor would certainly be produced in an illicit way and Government could not divest themselves of their responsibility in the matter. They would have to remove the toddy shops also to stop drink. But this would not be liked by the people. He said the class who drank liquor, had no representation on the local bodies and their voice was not likely to be heard in regard to the drink traffic. This question should not be left to the spasmodic efforts of the local bodies, but must be under the strong State control. He said the result of the resolution would be the direct opposite of what was desired.

NOT A REVOLUTIONARY PROPOSAL.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye said it was not a revolutionary proposal; it was only proposed to give the powers to select local bodies. After all the whole of educated India thought one way and the officials thought the other way. He did not see any objection why the measure should not be applied to select bodies. The principal difficulties in the way of temperance reformers were many. Even if a village wanted to do away with its liquor shop it could not do that. Revolutionary changes had been effected lately in many countries in regard to drink traffic, and many countries had abolished it altogether; and the changes had always been for the better. Government should do as much as they could to reinforce the religious commandments of both Hindus and Mahomedans, which prohibited the drinking of liquor. They must reduce the facilities for drink, and they would then reduce the vice.

A MODEST AMENDMENT.

Mr. B. S. Kamat moved an amendment deleting the words "Local Boards and" in the resolution.

Mr. Patel accepted the amendment.

Mr. Kamat said the resolution would vest only the municipalities with power to determine the location and the number of shops. The municipalities were the best judges of both these things. All that was suggested was to make an experiment.

Mr. Arthur had said the municipalities would abuse their powers; but had any of the municipalities which had the power ever abused their power?

Mr. S. B. Upasani said with the amendment of Mr. Kamat the resolution had become very modest. Government had the matter in their hands for a long time and no improvements had been made. Was it not better, therefore, to let the municipalities have the necessary power. It was the more illiterate and more poor who were subject to these temptations and it was for them that we were to reduce the shops of liquor and faculties for drinking. He supported the resolution.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas said the municipalities should be given the necessary powers in regard to the location of the drink shops, as they were in a better position than anybody else to know the local requirements.

MR. CARMICHAEL ON "SET-BACK."

Mr. Carmichael said this was a most revolutionary proposal. In no other country in the world was the power of location vested in the municipalities. Even in England there was the Licensing Board who had the power of location of shops. The municipalities had enough work to do without taking up this work also, and this would be a serious set-back to local self-government. He opposed the resolution.

Mr. Patel said Mr. Carmichael had misunderstood his object. He did not want the licensing power to be given to the municipalities. If the municipalities abused their power then their power could be taken back by Government. They said they wanted to increase temperance etc., but the shops were being increased daily.

Mr. Carmichael asked whether it was not a fact that temperance had increased since the last 100 years?

Mr. Patel said the revenue was going up by crores of rupees annually.

A HARDY ANNUAL.

The President said resolutions of this nature were in the nature of hardy annuals. The Council was in the habit of listening every year to a number of interesting temperance speeches. Mr. Patel's object in bringing forward the resolution was with a view to decreasing consumption of liquor in particular districts, but might not the result of the resolution be that there would be more liquor shops than there were at present? There was no country in the world where the power of determining the number and location of shops was vested in the local bodies. Even in England there was no such power. The Government objected to the whole principle of the resolution. He did not think that outside bodies were competent to determine this question. He thought that the resolution had been brought forward to encourage further local self-government, but these bodies had enough work on their hand without taking up this extra work. He did not believe in the principle and opposed the resolution.

RESOLUTION CARRIED

The motion was then put to vote and declared defeated, when Mr. Patel asked for a poll and the result was that 17 voted for the resolution and 16 against, the

(Continued on page 6.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Meetings of University Senate, Sir Cowasji Jehangir's Hall, 5-45 and 5-50 p.m.

Cercle Litteraire: General debate on the lecture delivered by Prof. Louis Peltier, on the study of the French langnage in India, Cercle's Hall, at 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 24.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday.

MONDAY, Mar. 25.

Meeting of the Exemption Tribunal, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, Mar. 26.

Second Conference of Indian Home Rule League, on open space near French Bridge, 8-30 p.m.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m. and parcels up to 2 p.m. the same day.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 p.m. and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: "East Lynne" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and Yellow Ticket 10 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alahabra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play a programme of music, to-day, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

The Band of the 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, will play this evening from 6 to 8 p.m. the following programme of music:—

March.	Wellington.	Lehle.
Valse.	Casino Tanz.	Gunge.
	Melody in "F."	Rubenstein.
Selection.	The Gondoliers.	Gilbert & Sullivan.
Morceau.	Simple Aveu.	Thome.
Incidental Music.	Monsieur Beaucaire. Nos. 4, 5 & 6.	Rosse.
Song.	I hear you calling me.	Marshall.
Selection.	The Bing Boys.	Ayer.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, to-day, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The booking of (Efm) week end telegrams for Canada and West Indies has been temporarily suspended via the North Atlantic cables.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

In the month of February, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals preferred 432 complaints of cruelty. Of these, 336 cases ended in fines for offenders.

POONA NATIVE INSTITUTION.

The Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities have continued the grant of Rs. 1,500, for three years more, which they have been giving for the last six years in aid of the poor and deserving students of the institution.

B. S. D. P. HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

During the month of February the total number of animals and birds admitted was 231 while 169 were discharged cured and 68 uncured. Besides these, 664 animals were treated by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors as out-patients at the dispensaries at Esplanade, Girgaum, Mazagon and Dadar.

DEATH OF A LIFTMAN.

At the Coroner's Court, Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Newarti Krishna, a liftman employed in the Century Mill

The deceased who was about 20 years old, was seen, at 8-15 a.m. on the 16th instant, working the lift. About a quarter of an hour later he was found lying dead at the bottom of the shaft. The cage of the lift was at the first floor and at a little higher level than the first floor. The chain of the lift was not tied. A broom was found lying near the body.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to fracture of the skull caused by the descent upon him of the lift beneath which he was sweeping. There was no evidence to show who moved the lift the chain of which the deceased had neglected to tie.

POLICEMEN COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

ALLEGED BRIBERY AND EXTORTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 21.

Mr. F. A. Sachee, District Magistrate, Noakhali, has concluded preliminary enquiries into the charges of bribery and extortion against Surendra Banerjee, sub-inspector of Begumgunj Thana; Sokandar, constable; Abdul Rashid, daffadar; Badsha Mea, Chandmea, Walimea and Sonamea, chowkidars, in connection with the Chandragunj hat looting case; and being satisfied that a *prima facie* case has been established against the above mentioned persons under section 388, I. P. C. (extortion by putting person in fear of an accusation for an offence) has committed them to take their trial at the court of sessions.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

Open daily at the TOWN HALL from 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m., from 13th till 28th March, 1918. (including Sundays).

ADMISSION ANNAS 4.

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents the

BANDMAN COMEDY CO.

To-day at 9-30 p.m.

The World famous Comedy

"CHARLEY'S AUNT"

Sunday 24th March Half Price Matinee of

"CHARLEY'S AUNT"

Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.

To-day at 6-30 p. m.

"NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

NEXT WEDNESDAY 27th MARCH

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents

EDGAR WARWICK'S Company

"THE COURT CARDS"

and their Joker

On a World tour of 10,000,000,000 Inches

Guaranteed under the Pure Fun Laws

Passed by the Nonsensor

BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP

Plan now open at ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

EVERY DAY AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.

POPULAR PICTURES

"THE CIRCUS OF LIFE."

"A DARK DEED."

PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices:—Re. 1-8, 1, Annas 8 and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

GRAND NEW PROGRAMME NEXT SUNDAY.

See it To-day

Good Counsel is better than a thousand hands, so be advised in time

To-morrow may be too late.

Don't wait till we have to tell you it is too late for you to see this picture

"SORROWS OF SATAN"

from the world-famous novel of that title

By

MARIE CORELLI

This remarkable production will be shown in this city for a few days more, so just get a move on, Mr. Picturegoer.

The Pinnacle of Motionpicture Achievements

Remember that he who hesitates is lost, so act now, make up your mind to-day.

Thrice Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

NEW ALEXANDRA,

Near Crawford Market.

HOW I CURED MY RHEUMATISM.

SOME GOOD ADVICE BY CORPL. T. S. WILBURN OF THE R. A. M. C.

Like stomach, liver or kidney disorders, and in fact most other bodily ills, rheumatism results simply from accumulation of impurities in the system. Call these germs, microbes, bacilli, toxins, uric acid or anything you like, but they are all impurities and form the primary cause of organic disease. I used to think the only way to stop rheumatic pain was to drug the nerves and vital organs into partial insensibility by taking opiates and narcotic drugs, or rubbing on liniments. But I know better than to recommend such purely temporary expedients now. Instead, take a level teaspoonful of *alkia salltrates* in water every second morning, before breakfast, and notice how quickly it dissolves and permanently clears out of your system all disease-causing impurities and painful uric acid deposits or sharp crystals in stiff joints and sore muscles. There is nothing better to cleanse and regulate a torpid liver or to flush out clogged kidneys. You can get some of this inexpensive compound from any chemist, and I have personally proved that it cures even the most severe case of rheumatism within a few days.—T. S. W.

"THE CAR OF KINGS."

DAIMLER

"THE KING OF CARS."

By virtue of the mechanical perfection of the Chassis, the proven superiority of the famous Sleeve-Valve Engine, and its social prestige, the Daimler is recognised as an institution in the realms of motordom. Its reputation is jealously guarded by the use of the finest materials and the finest workmanship.

SOLE AGENTS:

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
Showrooms: Apollo Bunder. Telegrams: "Chalo."

13

DR. V. G. MANTRI, D.D.S. America.

DENTAL SURGEON

275-277, Hornby Road, Fort, Opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

INSURE

AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT, AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS WITH THE

GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE

CORPORATION, LTD.,
(Incorporated in Great Britain).
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

MANAGER FOR INDIA—G. M. ROSE.

PHILLIMORE & CO.,

HIGH CLASS
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
Dealers in
PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY AND OILMANSTORES
at moderate rates.

Prescriptions Dispensed under special supervision.

CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

ROYAL EDISWAN DRAWN WIRE LAMPS

British made—British Capital.

A very large stock in hand

APPLY:

THE CEDAR ELECTRICAL AND ENGINEERING CO.
14/20, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.

DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS.
Mazagon Road, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
11-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Telegrams: NOXID, Bombay. Works Telephone: No. 2154.
Reg. Office Tel. No. 782.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

GEMS of All sorts JEWELLERY of Indian & Parisian make

Record Low Prices.

M. Nagersheth Sons

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS.
85, Church Gate Street.
BOMBAY.
and 12, Mission Row. CALCUTTA.

STOVE-PINS

SUITABLE FOR ALL STOVES
Per packet of 3 As. 1½
Per box of 100 packets Rs. 7-8-0.
FOR MERCHANTS
purchasing 10 packets
free packing and delivery.

The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ld.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

DE SOUZA.—March 21st, at his residence, 35, Bandra Hill, Bandra, Dr. P. J. Lucio de Souza, aged 78 years. Funeral will leave the house at 4-30 p.m., to-day, and arrive at Haines Road Cemetery, at 5-30 p.m. Relatives and friends will please accept this the only intimation.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Friday, March 22, 1918.

METHODS OF VIOLENCE.

We cannot say that we have been edified by the debate which took place in the Imperial Council on Tuesday on the scandal of the wholesale imprisonment without trial which has been going on in this country, particularly in Bengal, during the last few years. The outcome of the discussion, so far as it goes, affords some slight satisfaction, but the whole tone and character of it was deplorable and humiliating to those who hold the principles of liberty and justice in respect. A very little has been gained. The reply of the Home Member to Mr. Banerjea showed that the Government have awakened to some extent to the gravity of the state of public feeling on this question and have realised, to use Sir William Vincent's own words, that it is "imperative to satisfy public opinion" so far as the provision of safeguards is concerned. Whether the concession they have made to a demand that has been persistently put forward, almost ever since arrest and imprisonment without trial became a commonplace of life in this country, is another matter.

The Government of India have agreed to ask the local Governments to appoint advisory committees. These committees will consist in each instance of one English and one Indian officer of judicial experience, one of whom must be a high court judge. Local Governments will also be asked to appoint one or two non-official visitors to visit political prisoners, and these will be allowed to make their reports direct to Government. Mr. Banerjea had asked for two judges of the High Court and three non-official lawyers on the committee. Such a committee would certainly be more calculated to achieve the aim which the Government have in view. Sir William Vincent admits that "a good deal will depend on the personnel of the committee." That is a remark which applies to all committees, and it is past experience of the lack of the proper judicial sense on the part of officials in constituting committees of this character which makes it essential to have a larger committee than that proposed by Government, and to lay down the character of its constitution on lines which will inspire in the public that confidence which the Government themselves are anxious to ensure. Two judicial officers, one of whom must be a High Court judge, may mean, in Bengal, for instance, the judicial officer who has been responsible for vouching for all the cases of internment in Bengal hitherto, in combination with a civilian judge of the High Court. That would certainly not inspire confidence. If Lord Ronaldshay's Government is wise,—a rather bold supposition,—it will entrust the task of revision of these cases to two persons who have had no previous connection with internments and imprisonment without trial, either administratively or politically, and will be careful to choose men in whom the public have real confidence. Otherwise, public opinion, which the Government of India consider it imperative to satisfy, will not be satisfied on this point.

But it seems to us that, however far public opinion may be partially mollified by the appointment of a committee to revise or advise on cases of arrest and imprisonment or internment under the Defence Act and Regulation III, there can be no question of any final satisfaction of public opinion until the whole of this policy of putting people in prison and keeping them there indefinitely, or interning them, is wholly abandoned,—until the liberty of the subject is restored and justice is once more placed upon the pedestal from which this hateful policy has dethroned her. The anarchical tendencies which have unfortunately become implanted in the minds of many young men in Bengal, the conditions which have turned so many of them into revolutionaries, preaching and carrying into practice in their feeble way doctrines of violence, are not to be cured by counter-methods of violence, which are in themselves in spirit and theory no less revolutionary and anarchical. They can only be cured by the rooting out of the causes which produce them; and the sympathy of the Government in regard to the proposal to appoint revisory or advisory committees goes a very short way in face of their attitude when the questions which go to the root of the problem come up for discussion. Take for instance the speeches of Sir Claude Hill and other official speakers during the discussions on the public services. These are the spheres in which not only sympathy is required but an honest acknowledgment of the right of the Indian to the public service of his own country and a recognition that its exploitation by the foreigner at his expense must come to an end. Instead of this we see an obstinate clinging to privilege and domination, which are the first causes of the political and economical dislocation's which produce the revolutionary.

We have reached the parting of the ways and it is the most suicidal folly not to recognise that unless natural political and economic conditions are established in India, by placing the control of their own affairs in the hands of the people of the country, and thus re-opening the door that leads them into the way of all that naturally belongs to them, we shall go on creating anarchists and revolutionaries in far greater numbers than hitherto. The attempt to cure the natural symptoms which occur in all countries where there is not full freedom of political and economic development, by methods of violence on the part of Government,—and internment or imprisonment without trial is nothing less,—is no more likely to succeed in India than elsewhere. Not only is it historically unsound but it affronts every principle for which British policy stands and every sense of decency in administration. So far as the Defence of India Act is confined in its operation merely to the proper detention or confinement of persons who are suspected of being dangerous to the public safety, by reason of sympathy with, encouragement to, or co-operation with the enemies of the State in relation to the war that is being waged,—as in the case of the Defence of the Realm Act in England,—we have nothing to say. But the Act has been used and abused to correct the incompetence of an inefficient and corrupt police in what are really matters of internal policy and administration. Nobody would have believed a few years since that it would be possible that under the free flag of England there could be pursued a system of arrest and imprisonment without trial, of people being snatched from their homes and families by the Indian equivalent of *lettres de cachet* and hurried away to unknown places of confinement where the torture of solitary confinement and a host of other miseries await them. There cannot be any acceptable defence of this sort of thing and in the name of all decency it must come to an end. That is what the public feel about it and they feel rightly. We cannot therefore be edified by the spectacle in the Imperial Council of popular representatives pleading with the Government for advisory committees to advise in regard to what is intrinsically, basically and wholly wrong morally and legally, and subsequently returning obsequious thanks for the tiny little mercy vouchsafed, which does not get near the fringe of the real evil. That attitude is not a proper representation of the feeling of the country in this matter, and that is a fact which it is our duty to make known.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

At the meeting of the Cotton Trade which was held at the instance of the Cotton Brokers' Association on Wednesday at Colaba, the almost unanimous feeling in regard to the need for drastic action to end the serious crisis that exists and avert the disaster of a settlement on the basis of the prices now ruling, or the higher prices almost certain to prevail if nothing is done, was clearly demonstrated. It was a meeting of traders, of course, the bulk of whom are naturally more keenly concerned with their own interests than what may happen to the consumer. But even from this point of view the matter is one for the public and the authorities to take note of, for anything like a disaster in the cotton trade must react gravely on the general trade interests of the community. That the gravity of the situation is realised by the trade was indicated at the meeting by the fact that the resolution in favour of fixing a maximum price was carried with only one dissentient. This was not, it should be emphasised, merely the decision of the Brokers' Association, but it represents the views of the trade as a whole; for the meeting, as we have said, was an open one, it was presided over by the Chairman of the Cotton Trade Association, and with the exception of the solitary dissentient representing a firm of European brokers, who are heavily interested on the Bull side, and a few gentlemen who stated that they held only a watching brief on behalf of certain associations, the resolution was supported by the meeting as a whole. The resolution emphetically laid down the necessity for fixing a maximum price, invited the Cotton Trade Association and the Cotton Exchange to come to an agreement on this basis with the view to a settlement on this basis, and decided that no business should be done until the 25th instant, except at prices between Rs. 690 and Rs. 700, which were fixed as a maximum and minimum price for the purpose of liquidating existing contracts. In view of all this and the clear indication, let us repeat, as to the feeling of the trade as a whole, it is regrettable to learn that the Committee of the Cotton Trade Association which has since met, has been prevented by the votes of a handful of selfish speculators from accepting the suggested settlement. We understand that at this meeting Mr. Moore, as President, did not vote. The other votes were distributed as follows:—

FOR THE SETTLEMENT.

Mr. I. L. Ainsworth (Messrs. Gill & Co.)
" Purshotamdas Thakordas
" Ramnarayan Harnandrai
" Anandilal
" Vassanji Jivandas (Khimji Vishram)

AGAINST.

Mr. Ward (Ralli Bros.)
" J. Miller (Volkart Bros.)
" Breul (Breul & Co.)
" Chrystal (Chrystal & Co.)
" C. N. Wadia
" Bush (Bombay Company)
" Saklatwala (Tata & Sons)
" Kushumoto (Japan Cotton Coy.)
" Takukhi (Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.)

All these firms in the latter list, of course, are interested on the Bull side, and so also,—it is fair, as well as significant to add,—are some of those who voted for the settlement. We can only say that these obstructionists are taking a heavy responsibility on themselves in their attempt to defeat an arrangement, which is not only in the public interest, but, one would have thought, in their own interest as well, and if they succeed they must be held heavily to blame for the consequences that will certainly ensue. However that may be, we must point out to the Government once more, that if they are out to check profiteering in the interests of the general public, they cannot ignore a movement which constitutes a gross instance of profiteering to the detriment of the public interest and which is calculated to inflict grave hardships on the masses of the people. The speculators who have been forcing up prices have been given their opportunity of helping to remedy the situation on the lines favoured by the bulk of the trade and even by shrewd businessmen in their own camp. If they do not choose to take it, and prefer to defy the almost solid opinion of the trade and to ignore what is obviously indicated in commercial and general interests, the only alternative is for the Government to take the matter in hand without further delay and force them to accept the solution which they will not agree to willingly.

Notes of the Day.

Another Triumph for Woman!

The House of Lords, according to Reuter, have passed, by 47 votes to 19, the third reading of the Bill enabling women to become solicitors. This is not the least of the victories which woman has won against the forces of prejudice and privilege, by the way in which she has demonstrated her capacity to take the place of man, not merely in many a peaceful avocation, but in work essential to the prosecution of the war. The opening of the solicitor's profession to women, besides being the inevitable outcome of their enfranchisement as Parliamentary voters and their entry into most other spheres of national activity, has an appropriateness all its own in that the profession is especially adapted to qualities generally associated with woman and making for success in its exercise.

Government and Indian Opinion.

The resolution which Mr. Bhurgri moved in the Bombay Legislative Council yesterday, asking that extracts from Sindhi papers should be translated and placed before the Government in the same manner as is done in the case of vernacular papers in other parts of the Presidency, was a very modest as well as a reasonable one. Its object was to afford Sind an equal opportunity of having its grievances ventilated before the Government with other parts of the Presidency. As Mr. Harchandrai said, it is unnecessary to lay down that Government should be entirely in touch with public opinion. The arguments advanced by Mr. Cadell against the resolution were of the flimsiest character. One of these was that the unfortunate Oriental Translator was to be further taxed by having to learn an additional language, as though the convenience of the Translator was more important than the interest of the public, and as though no satisfactory arrangement could be made in the Oriental Translator's office in this respect. The truth of the matter seems to be that the Government are loth to control the autocratic powers wielded by the Commissioner in Sind, to whose mercy are left all matters of public opinion.

An Instructive Return.

At the bottom of this attitude, of course, is indifference to public opinion—a fact sufficiently demonstrated by Mr. Cadell's contemptuous description of most of the Sindhi papers as of "no great importance." A propos of this, the following statement recently placed on the table of the Imperial Legislative Council, in reply to a question by the Hon. Mir Asad Ali Khan, is instructive. The statement shows the names of Indian and Anglo-Indian newspapers subscribed for by the several departments of the Government of India and also the number of each of them so subscribed for.

ANGLO-INDIAN.

	Copies.
The "Pioneer"	44
The "Times of India"	29
The "Statesman"	27
The "Civil and Military Gazette"	26
"Capital"	18
The "Englishman"	13
The "Madras Mail"	13

INDIAN.

The "Bengalee"	11
The "Tribune"	10
The "Hindu"	9
The "Amrita Bazar Patrika"	9
The "Bombay Chronicle"	9
The "Leader"	9
"New India"	7
The "Mahratta"	6
"Justice"	6

The statement is sufficiently indicative of the anxiety of the Government of India to keep in touch with the trend of real Indian public opinion! That, however, is not all. As "an Indian publicist" says in the "Hindu," in reality the position as regards the weight attached to Anglo-Indian and Indian opinion respectively is even less satisfactory than what the list indicates, for, sometimes while Anglo-Indian papers are read by the authorities for what they contain, Indian papers are scanned by the understrappers for "sedition."

The Viceroy's List.

The writer proceeds:—

An Indian paper may be above the breath of suspicion as regards its loyalty to the British Throne, but if it writes without fear or favour it at once finds a place in the Bureaucratic Black List. It is possibly then, not till then, that the Home Department favours the newspaper concerned with orders for more copies—even by express telegram, and for back issues also. But generally it is the "expert" men of the C. I. D. who read these papers and they mark such passages in them as were quoted by his Excellency the Viceroy twelve months ago in his reply to the address presented by a deputation of the Indian Press Association. I do not mean to say that the Indian papers are not read by the higher authorities, for I know instances to the contrary. The speeches of the Home Member, Sir William Vincent, also show how well he is posted as regards Indian public opinion. It is nevertheless true that the higher authorities are less in touch with Indian opinion than with Anglo-Indian opinion. The position was however different in Lord Hardinge's time, when the Viceroy himself was going through several Indian papers. Sir Ali Imam, Sir James DuBoulay and Mr. C. F. Andrews can tell, if they choose, how Lord Hardinge was trying to focus Indian public opinion on the principal questions of the day. The old order has changed giving place to the new and some Hon'ble Member might endeavour to throw light on the existing mode of focussing Indian opinion on the questions of the day. The statement now presented to the Council mentions the names of papers subscribed for by the Government of India; but it is not clear whether his Excellency the Viceroy now takes for his own use any or all the Indian papers mentioned in the list. Not long ago I learnt to my dismay that only one of the Indian papers mentioned above was subscribed for the Assistant Private Secretary to his Excellency, while his Excellency's own list was confined to half-a-dozen Anglo-Indian papers! Whether the abridgement of the list by Lord Chelmsford was temporary is more than I can tell.

A Village Republic.

At the recent annual general meeting of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society the history of a very remarkable Co-operative Society at Templecrone was given. This society is one of the things of which the Irish Co-operative movement is proudest and its rise on the West Coast of Ireland in a congested district is one of the most fascinating events in the economic history of Ireland. Its trade last year amounted to about £50,000 and as an illustration of how it works may be mentioned the fact that there are now 162 girls in the factory owned by the Society earning on an average nearly 30 shillings a week,—a wage higher than any paid in any factory in Belfast. Explaining this remarkable fact, the "Irish Homestead" says:

"The factory does not exist to enable supertax and excess profits to be paid by some few shareholders or capitalists after they have pocketed a huge sum. The factory exists to benefit the workers, and we recommend the example of Templecrone to Irish workers everywhere to ponder over, not that the same kind of factory producing the same kind of goods could be multiplied in every parish in Ireland, but because we believe it is possible to apply the Co-operative principle to industry much more than people realize."

Wanted —Democratic Control of Industry.

A great deal, adds the journal,—which, it may be mentioned, is edited by the great Irish poet "A.E."—can be done by the democracy everywhere seizing and laying under democratic control this industry or that, this business or that, and digging themselves in and sticking there. The Co-operative store, it proceeds,

is a kind of digging itself in an outpost by the democracy. They have one business under control and if they hold on to it they can advance to other business. That was the way the Templecrone Society advanced. It dug itself in on flour, tea and sugar and defied the gombeen man, and it has gone on until it provides every requirement of life for its members, sells their produce and provides work for their children. We would like to see such organizations everywhere being formed undermining the foundations of that vast economic tyranny which is being built up in every modern country but which cannot last. . . The new State policy of control over raw materials, is in reality one of control over industry, and that not even as the State Socialists imagined it with State ownership, but the modern variant of the socialist idea is huge combinations of capital, trusts and combines using the power of the State to enslave the people. Against that kind of State tyranny there is nothing to do except for the people everywhere, workers on the land or workers in the town, to lay hands upon what business they can and keep a tight grip of it and push and develop their Co-operative control by every means in their power."

The foregoing extract may well afford food for thought to those in this country who realise that already the modern autocrats of industry are trying—with their trusts and combines—to sway the State in order to fleece the people, and stimulate them so to act as to see that the industrial development proceeds along truly democratic lines and for the common good.

The Health of the City.

It is to be hoped that the set-back, slight though it was, which small-pox received last week in its rather alarming career in Bombay, is the beginning of the end of the epidemic. Last week 189 attacks (including nine imported cases) and 87 deaths were registered, being three attacks and one death less than in the previous week. Plague too was on the decline last week, 37 attacks and 33 deaths being registered from it, or 13 attacks and five deaths less than previously. In the corresponding week of last year there were 53 plague deaths, while the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding quinquennium was as high as 73. So it is evident that comparatively speaking Bombay is faring better off this year, so far as plague is concerned, than during the last few years. Cholera was absent last week, while mortality from the other principal diseases occurred as follows:—Phthisis 23, other diseases of the respiratory system 348, tubercular diseases 15, measles 28, enteric 1, malaria 6, diarrhœa 27, dysentery 18, debility 48 and old age 37. There were 387 live births during the week, while there were also 33 cases of still-birth and three of premature birth.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency attended the marriage ceremony of Miss Jehangir at Readymoney House, yesterday afternoon and was also present at the Mounted Sports held at the Willingdon Sports Club.

Mr. B. C. Pal having been detained at Nagpur and Akola on his way he did not arrive at Bombay on Thursday. He is expected to arrive at Victoria Terminus, to-morrow.

OUR NAVAL STRENGTH.

LOSSES AND NEW OUTPUT IN SHIPPING.

STATEMENT BY SIR ERIC GEDDES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar 20.
Recd 2-30 p. m. Mar. 21.

Sir Eric Geddes made an important statement in the House of Commons to-day. He said that the world's ocean-going tonnage at the beginning of the war excluding the enemy tonnage amounted to 33 million tons. Until December 31st last year this had been reduced by the net figure of two and a half millions equal to eight per cent of the world's ocean-going tonnage. The percentage of the net loss of the British tonnage alone was 20. Allied and neutral percentages were more favourable owing to the inclusion of the interned enemy ships by the United States. The reason for the greater loss of the British tonnage was mainly due to the fact that submarinism had been specially directed against Britain with the object of starving us.

NEW BRITISH TONNAGE.

The output of new British tonnage in 1915 and 1916 was very low and before intense submarinism began we were over 1,300,000 tons to the bad. After emphasising that our navigation risks were greater than those of the Allies Sir Eric Geddes referred to shipbuilding and said that when the Shipping Controller was appointed the work had ceased on over fifty large merchantmen in various stages of construction owing to the lack of material and labour. At present 47 large shipyards containing 209 berths were wholly engaged on the construction of ocean-going merchantmen. We had also enormously increased the output of repaired tonnage.

ENAGGERATED ENEMY CLAIMS.

Sir Eric Geddes proceeded to deal with the exaggerated enemy claims as regards sinkings. For example, for the year ended January 31st the enemy claimed to have sunk nine and a half million tons of the Entente and neutral shipping. The true figure was six million tons. Our average loss in the last quarter of lest year was 261,000 tons monthly against which 140,000 had been built monthly. For the same quarter the Allies and the neutrals together were replacing 75 per cent of their lost tonnage. Sir Geddes declared it was well within the capacity of the Allied yards and even British yards before very long with a proper supply of material and manpower to replace entirely the world's losses on the present figures. (Cheers). The stocks of materials in the yards at present were more satisfactory than for years. The need at present was skilled labour but they were gradually getting skilled men from the Army. Eighteenhundred skilled and unskilled men had been returned to the yards to March 18th and 785 others were being demobilised.

LOW OUTPUT IN JANUARY.

With regard to the low output in January and February the conditions were abnormally bad but the difficulties were being gradually overcome and he believed the problem was in a fair way to solution.

Sir Geddes confirmed the appointment of Mr. Pirrie as Controller-General of Merchant Shipping under the First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Pirrie would not be a member of the Board of Admiralty but would have direct access to the Premier and the War Cabinet on questions affecting shipping.

PREMIER ON MR PIRRIE'S APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Lloyd George said there were 138 extensions of shipyards projected, of which 110 were in hand. He emphasised that Mr. Pirrie would be absolutely independent, subject only to the First Lord. The latter would be in a position to control both the naval and mercantile controllers with the War Cabinet as the final appeal. Complete co-operation between Mr. Pirrie and Mr. Maclay was essential in order to achieve the desired aims. There was no shortage of steel; supplies were more than were required both for naval and mercantile vessels.

Mr. Lloyd George proceeding described the difficulties of withdrawing skilled shipbuilders from the army, men whose skill was often essential to batteries. He was not risking the efficiency of the army in the field at a very critical perilous moment by so doing. Government believed that by special exertion the deficiency of 1,20,000 tons of British shipping could be made good if we put our strength into the task.

GRATIFYING WORK OF THE NAVY.

The Navy's work had been gratifying; there had been a gradual diminution of losses inflicted by submarines, which would continue, and if the shipyards increased their output at the rate of 120,000 tons monthly, as regards British shipping, of 100,000 tons monthly as regards the world's shipping, the whole of that deficiency could be wiped out. Such an achievement would do more to shorten the war than any individual effort of which Britain was capable, because it would not merely inflict defeat on the enemy but would bring home the fact that he would never defeat us.

MR. ASQUITH ON LORD JELLICOE'S REMOVAL.

Mr. Asquith said that in 1916 the mercantile construction figures were due to the requirements of the Navy. He mentioned that Lord Jellicoe had been removed at his own request from the Grand Fleet to the Admiralty specially to deal with the growing submarine menace.

SIR E. CARSON DEPRECATES CONSTANT CHANGES.

Sir Edward Carson deprecated constant changes in the methods of shipbuilding. This multiplication of controllers was disquieting. He would like more information regarding the exact functions of Mr. Pirrie. The best plan would have been to make Mr. Pirrie controller responsible both for naval and mercantile shipbuilding. Mr. Pirrie was a masterful man and would fight for the mercantile marine. Yet, the longer the war lasted more rapidly would the fleet wear out. Sir E. Careon hoped there would be no friction between Mr. Pirrie and the naval constructors.

A LABOUR MEMBER'S FEARS.

The Labour Member, Mr. Wilkie, feared that Sir E. Geddes' statement would cause greater friction in the yards.

Mr. Owen Phillips suggested that it would facilitate shipbuilding if details of every ship launched were published.

Sir E. Geddes, replying, promised the fullest details of every yard and every ship.

TOTAL LOSS IN BRITISH SHIPING IN 12 MONTHS.

SIX MILLION TONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 2-15 p. m. Mar. 21.

In the House of Commons Sir Eric Geddes stated that during the twelve months ended January 31st, six million tons of shipping had been sunk. The enemy claimed to have sunk nine and a half million tons in that period.

GERMAN EXAGGERATION OF LOSSES.

AVERAGE REACHES 56 P. C.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Mar. 21.

An Admiralty diagram shews the exaggerations of the German claims regarding sinking of mercantile tonnage. The exaggeration was only 46 per cent. in February 1917, but was 118 per cent in January 1918 and the average exaggeration for the year was 56 per cent.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

ABORTIVE ENEMY INFANTRY ACTIONS.

ENEMY REPELLED SOUTH OF ARRACOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 21.

This afternoon's French communiqué reports a fairly great enemy artillery activity in the Champagne on the right of the Meuse and in Woevre. After lively bombardments the enemy at several points on the front engaged in infantry actions which, however, were abortive.

An enemy *coup-de-main* north-east of Reims was arrested without difficulty. The enemy three times attempted to reach our lines in the Souain sector, but a violent fire compelled him to withdraw with serious losses.

A strong enemy attack south of Arracourt in Lorraine resulted in violent hand-to-hand struggle. We partly gained advantage and repelled the enemy taking some prisoners.

GERMAN ATTACK AT SONAIN.

REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Mar. 21.

A French communiqué says, there was artillery activity between the Miette and the Aisne, also in the Champagne.

Cannonading was somewhat violent on the right of the Meuse and in Parroy wood.

In the Woevre region at Bois Brule the enemy heavily attacked after a stiff fight. We ejected parties which gained a footing in some advanced elements.

The enemy attack at Sonain was carried out by two battalions of shock troops, who sustained heavy casualties and were completely defeated.

Our aeroplanes dropped thirteen tons of bombs behind enemy lines and a number of explosions and two fires were observed.

TWO RAIDS REPULSED.

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN TWO SECTORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Mar. 20.
Recd. 2-15 p. m. Mar. 21.

To-night's communiqué from Field-Marshal says:—We repulsed raiders south of Passchendaele and north of Poelcapelle taking prisoners. Hostile artillery has been active at the La Bassee canal, Bois Grenier and Passchendaelle.

WET WEATHER RESTRICTING OPERATIONS.

NO SIGN OF ENEMY EMERGING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that the weather is very wet, restricting operations. It favours surprise tactics, but the enemy does not show signs of emerging.

DUTCH SHIPPING CRISIS.

HOLLANDS' UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS.

GERMAN THREATS BECOMING MENACING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

THE HAGUE, Mar. 20
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 21.

It is understood that the Entente is unlikely to accept the conditions laid down in the Foreign Minister's statement in the Second Chamber on Monday except for the possible concession of not insisting that the vessels taken over shall be armed.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 21.

German threats, if Holland acquiesces in the shipping arrangement, are becoming more menacing. The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" says that Germany in her vital interests will draw the necessary conclusion from such violation of neutrality.

SUPPLY OF WHEAT, MAIZE AND OATS.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN SWEDEN AND ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 21.

Reuter learns that an agreement between Sweden and the Allies is pending, assuring Sweden of the supplies of wheat, maize and oats.

SPANISH POSTAL STRIKE ENDS.

ALL DEMANDS CONCEDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Mar. 20.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 21.

The postal strike has been settled the Government conceding all the demands including the increase of salaries and the removal of the military control.

BRITISH SEAPLANE'S ADVENTURE.

ENGAGES TWO ENEMY MACHINES AND SETS THEM ON FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 20
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 21.

The Admiralty says:—A British seaplane patrol in the Heligoland Bight engaged two seaplanes ten miles northeast of Borkum on Tuesday and drove one down in flames. All our machines returned.

BOMBS ON ANGISTA AND PORNA STATIONS

A BULGARIAN COMPANY MACHINE-GUNNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 21.

An official communiqué from Salonika says:—Our aeroplanes bombed the Angista and Porna stations and derailed and bombed a train near the latter. They machine-gunned a Bulgarian company at Seres. A hostile machine has been shot down.

GERMANS' "DIRTY WARFARE"

AEROPLANES DROPPING RUBBER BALLS WITH LIQUID MUSTARD GAS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 21.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters says that German airmen have been dropping rubber balls eighteen inches in diameter filled with liquid mustard gas over the American sector northwest of Toul. As far as is known this is the first time aeroplanes have been employed for such operation. Luckily it has hitherto been without result. The Americans are furious at the "dirty warfare."

WOMEN TO BECOME SOLICITORS.

BILL PASSED IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 21.

The House of Lord have passed the third reading of the Bill enabling women to become solicitors by 47 votes to 19.

BANGALORE "OUR DAY" FUND,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Mar. 21.

The Hon. Mr. Cobb presided this noon at the meeting at the Residency of the executive, general, and fete committees of Bangalore "Our Day." The Resident in the course of his observations stated that on the whole their efforts in Bangalore were exceedingly successful and alluded to the generous donation of Rs. 20,000 of his Highness the Maharajah. He acknowledged the help rendered by various ladies and gentlemen and especially the great assistance rendered by the ladies of Bangalore.

INDIA'S PART IN WAR.

WARM TRIBUTE TO HER SERVICES.

PROGRESS IN MESOPOTAMIA,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 21.

The War Cabinet's report for 1917 says that smaller colonies and protectorates contributed their full share to the military effort of the Empire. The Labour Corps from the Eastern colonies were sent to Mesopotamia and East Africa and despite unfavourable conditions to the western theatre. A large number of individuals from the oversea possessions such as the Malay States and Hongkong also joined the Imperial forces.

The report pays a warm tribute to the war services of India and says:—

India's contribution in both man-power, material and money steadily increased throughout the year. India has taken a very important share in the victorious campaign in Mesopotamia. A great majority of troops in this theatre of war are Indian and they have fully sustained the high reputation of the Indian Army for gallantry and endurance. India has been responsible for much of the supply, medical and transportation system by water and land. Indian forces also rendered conspicuous service in France Egypt and East Africa. Special mention should be made of the loyal and effective assistance of the Indian Ruling Princes and Chiefs from the smallest to the greatest.

The report shows that General Maude's operations in Mesopotamia were designed to contain as many enemy troops and inflict as heavy losses on them as possible, thus assisting the Russian offensive in the early spring on Mosul and Bagdad. Such good progress was made however on the right of the Tigris in December, January and February that more important results than were originally contemplated appeared attainable and General Maude therefore pursued the operations.

SUBMARINE SINKINGS.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 2-15 p. m. Mar. 21.

The Admiralty says:—The arrivals during the week numbered 2,098 and sailings 2,317. Eleven vessels over 1,600 tons and six under were sunk and eleven were unsuccessfully attacked. Two fishing-boats were sunk.

SHIPPING LOSSES.

Week Ending.	ARRIVALS of Ships at U.K. Ports.	SAILINGS of Ships from U.K. Ports.	BRITISH VESSELS SUNK. 1,600 tons and Over.	Under 1,600 tons.	Fishing Vessels	British Vessels Unsuccessfully Attacked by submarines
Mar. 20	2,098	2,317	11	6	2	11
Mar. 13	2,044	2,46[illegible]	15	3	1	8
Mar. 6	2,015	2,209	6	—	—	8
Febr. 27	2,274	2,398	14	4	7	9
Feb. 20	2,322	2,392	12	3	1	8
Feb. 13	2,101	2,274	13	6	3	11
Feb. 6	2,333	2,273	10	5	4	13
Jan. 30	2,352	2,309	9	6	1	8
Jan. 23	2,325	2,242	6	2	—	6
Jan. 16	2,106	2,184	8	2	2	5
Jan 9	2,088	2,244	18	3	4	11
Jan. 2	2,131	2,074	18	3	—	6
Dec. 26	2,311	2,460	11	1	1	12
Dec. 19	2,461	2,499	14	3	1	11
Dec. 12	2,456	2,384	14	7	—	11
Dec. 5	2,[illegible]74	2,133	16	1	4	8
Nov. 28	2,0[illegible]	2,122	14	7	—	9
Nov. 21	2,581	2,468	10	7	0	2
Nov. 14	2,125	2,50[illegible]	1	5	1	8
Nov. 7	2,384	2,[illegible]79	8	4	—	6
Oct. 31	2,28[illegible]	[illegible]	14	4	—	2
Oct. 24	2,64[illegible]	2,65[illegible]	17	8	0	7
Oct. 17	2,124	2,091	12	6	1	5
Oct. 10	2,[illegible]51	2,132	14	2	3	5
Oct. 3	2,[illegible]80	2,742	11	2	0	16
Sept. 26	2,735	2,69[illegible]	13	2	2	10
Sept. 19	2,69[illegible]	2,737	8	11	1	8
Sept. 12	2,744	2,96[illegible]	12	15	4	12
Sept. 5	2,484	2,4[illegible]2	20	3	0	9
Aug. 29	2,[illegible]23	2,680	18	5	0	6
Aug. 22	2,838	2,764	15	3	2	12
Aug. 15	2,776	2,[illegible]6[illegible]	14	2	3	13
Aug. 8	2,673	2,[illegible]98	21	2	0	18
Aug. 1	2,74[illegible]	2,776	18	3	0	9
July 25	2,891	2,791	21	3	3	13
July 18	2,[illegible]24	2,920	14	4	3	12
July 11	2,808	2,79[illegible]	14	3	3	17
July 4	2,745	2,848	15	5	11	16
June 24	2,976	2,923	21	7	0	22
June 17	2,807	2,993	27	5	6	31
June 10	2,737	2,[illegible]22	22	10	3	23
June 3	2,693	2,642	18	3	5	17
May 27	2,719	2,768	18	11	2	17
May 20	2,684	2,759	18	9	3	9
May 13	2,569	2,55[illegible]	18	6	3	19
May 6	2,3[illegible]4	2,499	24	22	—	—
Apl. 29	2,746	2,690	38	18	8	24
Apl. 22	2,535	2,721	40	15	9	27
Apl. 15	2,379	2,321	19	9	12	15
Apl. 8	2,406	2,367	17	2	6	14
Apl. 1	2,281	2,39[illegible]	18	13	6	17
Mar. 25	2,314	2,423	18	7	10	18
Mar. 18	2,[illegible]28	[illegible],554	16	8	21	19
Mar. 11	1,985	1,959	15	4	3	10
Mar. 4	2,528	2,477	14	9	3	12
Feb. 25	2,250	2,221	15	6	4	12

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 2-15 p. m. Mar. 21.

An Italian communiqué says that the arrivals during the week ended March 16th numbered 467 and sailings 422. The sinkings were one steamer over 1,500 tons and two sailingships one over and one under 100 tons

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 2-15 p. m. Mar. 21.

A French communiqué states that the arrivals numbered 975 and sailings 920. Two vessels over 1,600 tons and two under were sunk.

SITUATION IN PETROGRAD.

DEPARTURE OF EASTERN DIPLOMATS.

SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARIES QUITTING GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Mar. 20.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 21.

The Chinese Minister and the Japanese Ambassador from Petrograd accompanied by a number of Americans, Japanese and Chinese have arrived in Manchuria. The Red Guards gave them a safe conduct to the Chinese frontier.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 20.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 21.

The Social Revolutionaries of the left are quitting the Government and proceeding south to organise detachments against the Germans.

The Russians in the Pskoff sector have retired seven miles as demanded by Germany.

The Swedish troops at the Aalands Islands have been withdrawn.

The total Russian War Bill amounts to £5,060 millions sterling.

ARMING PRISONERS OF WAR

AMERICAN MISSION TO SIBERIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 20.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 21.

An American Mission is going to Siberia to investigate the reports of the arming of the prisoners of war.

GERMANY FIGHTING IN SPITE OF PEACE TREATY.

INTENTION TO OUTFLANK MOSCOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 20.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 21.

Despite the peace treaty the enemy operations are continuing. It is suspected that the intention is to outflank Moscow. Trotzky has arrived in Moscow.

CALCUTTA INDIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 20.

The annual meeting of the Indian Mining Association was held this evening. Mr. L. Edwards, who presided, said in the course of his speech that the crying need of the local trade at the present time was equipment of all descriptions, and though the position now was generally a little better than it was, there was still a great deal of leeway to be made up to get the Home munitions people to realize how serious the situation was in India and to recognise that unless the classification of priority sufficiently advanced, and permits be granted to enable manufacturers to give delivery of equipment speedily, a very serious diminution of output might be experienced in the near future.

Referring to the question of military obligation of the colliery staff under the Defence Force, Mr. Edwards said that there was a tendency on the part of the military authorities to think that the managing agents were not fully alive to the seriousness of the situation and appealed to the members to do their best to ensure that the military authorities should have no cause for complaint of any slackness in the coal trade in this respect.

MR. TILAK'S RECEPTION AT SHOLAPUR.

RS. 9,000 SUBSCRIBED FOR HOME RULE FUND.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Mar. 20.

Mr. Tilak, arrived at Sholapur on the 19th instant, by the Madras Mail. Five thousand people greeted him at the station. He motored to the Motibag bungalow. He started for *pansuppari* in the town when all classes of people welcomed him in Chatti Galli, Saraf Katta and other places. He arrived at the Young India Club, at 5-30 p.m. After light refreshments an address on behalf of the Sholapur citizens was given in a silver casket and then he delivered his lecture to about 12,000 people and a purse of Rs. 9,000 and odd was presented to him. The purse was subscribed by traders, weavers, marwaris and mill-hands. Mr. Tilak left for Poona by the Madras Mail on the same day.

MR. TILAKS' DEPUTATION.

HUBLI PUBLIC PRAY FOR SUCCESS.

(From a Correspondent.)

BOMBAY Mar. 21.

During the last three days the Hubli public through Vaidik priests offered two public prayers for success to Mr. Tilak's deputation. Two public meetings were held and resolutions expressing confidence in the deputation, wishing it complete success, and safe voyage were unanimously passed. Hundreds of men and women attended the prayer meetings.

PERSONATING C. I. D. OFFICER.

MAHOMEDAN MERCHANTS SYSTEMATICALLY FLEECED.

SENSATIONAL MADRAS CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 21.

Mr. J. C. Adam, Chief Presidency Magistrate, has taken on his file a somewhat sensational case. The accused is Mashuk Hussain, a Punjabi Mahomedan, employed on a salary of Rs. 80 a month as translator in the Postal Censer's Office, Madras, and the charge against him is that of having falsely personated a C.I.D. officer.

Accused has been in Madras for nearly four years and it is alleged that from the outset he has been exacting heavy subsidies from various Mahomedan merchants by threatening to impugn their loyalty. It is alleged that he used to tell his victims that the Government was tired of shilly-shallying with Mahomedans owing to Turkey's conduct in the war and henceforth a truculent attitude was going to be adopted towards them. It is alleged that the accused even went the length of saying that for the remaining period of the war the Government intended suspending all legal formalities where Mahomedans were concerned and taking word of the C. I. D. unquestioningly.

The result of the accused's barefaced lies was, it is alleged, to make his victims part with large sums of money and also to bind themselves to secrecy with regard to the transaction. It is surmised that the accused during the past three years made several thousands of rupees and if his conduct reached the ears of the police at last it was not through any of his victims who, on the other hand, it is alleged, are even now reluctant to come forward as witnesses.

The first intimation of the accused's doings reached the police, it is said, through a Brahman student, who for the purpose of serving the national cause kept an inventory of C. I. D. officers in Madras and was sceptical of the accused's pretensions. Mr. F. Armitage, Commissioner of Police, on obtaining information at once interested himself in the matter and deputed Inspector Karemullah Sahib on special duty. Already Mr. Karemullah Sahib has collected considerable evidence against the accused.

Among witnesses who have been his victims are the proprietor of E. A. Watch Company, proprietor of Messrs. Abdul Khader and Sons and proprietor of the South Indian Watch Company. The accused is at present in police custody.

DELHI AND THE NEW SPIRIT.

MR. HAILEY ON HIS CRITICS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 21.

Mr. W. M. Hailey, Chief Commissioner of Delhi, presiding at the annual prize distribution of the Hindu College, said that he had heard it said everywhere that a new spirit had come over Delhi and he had reason to believe that it was so. India had made more progress in the last few months than it was possible for her in ordinary circumstances to effect in many years. New constitutional changes were expected and Delhi along with the rest of the country must prepare herself to receive those changes. He then turned to other topics and while rather querulous about the ceasless criticisms of his official acts in the press (presumably in "The Chronicle"), he consoled himself with this banality of all ages, namely that all honest workers, to whom it is not granted to avoid the performance of unpleasant duty, must be pepared to confront of all such criticism. He, however, justly complained of the ungraciousness of the people who laid the responsibility of all official crimes at his door. He then addressed himself to the College students and sincerely preached a sermon on sincerity. He admonished the rising generation to steer clear of all description of religious and social prejudices. The function proved a success.

PROPOSED INDIAN ACADEMY:

MEETING AT INDORE.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 18.

A meeting in connection with the proposed Indian Academy was held at Indore during his Holiness the Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya of Karva Peeth's recent visit to Indore. Prof. P. Geddes, Rai Bahadur S. M. Bapna, Home Minister to the Government of Indore, R. B. Sirdar Kibe, Dr. Sultankar, and many other gentlemen were present. Mrs. Saralabai Naik, Mrs. Hudlikar and Mrs. Kibe also attended the meeting. His Holiness welcomed them and explained the aims and objects of the Academy.

Prof. Geddes explained the working of the several European Academies and said that if the Academy were to flourish in India it should be itinerant. Dr. Hudlikar who spoke in support of the object promised the best support of the Indore public. Rai Bahadur S. M. Bapna having dwelt at length on the necessity of having an Academy also promised the best support of Indore. A number of other speakers, addressed the meeting urging the importance and necessity of the Academy and the meeting came to a close with a vote of thanks to his Holiness.

The death is announced of the Rev C. P. Breay, Chaplain of St. Thomas Mount, Madras, at the age of 52. Rev. Breay was an alumnus of Merton, Oxford, was ordained in 1890 and came out to India as junior chaplain in 1897.

THE DRINK EVIL.

(Continued from page 3.)

resolution being carried by a majority of one vote.

VERNACULAR PAPERS IN SIND.

Mr. G. M. Bhurgri moved:

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council that the vernacular newspapers printed and published in Sind should in future be translated in the office of the Oriental Translator to Government at Bombay and extracts therefrom placed before his Excellency's Government as is done in the case of the vernacular newspapers of the Presidency proper."

Mr. Bhurgri said he understood that confidential extracts in this connection by Government officials were submitted. The case of Sind was different. He referred to his question No. 16 and said that from the way in which it was answered he could not help interferring that such was the case.

He wanted certain grievances referred to in leading articles be brought to the notice of the authorities concerned. He asserted that Sind had every right to get the vernacular papers translated. Every responsible Government should keep in touch with the current of public opinion and this was possible only if the extracts were translated and circulated among the Government officials. The only objection would be of expense, but as the question was of great importance he hoped that it would be accepted.

POSITION OF SIND.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas did not think that the homily that Government should be entirely in touch with public opinion, was necessary. The Government had already realised this. The question of cost did not arise in this case at all as it was insignificant. One reason for supporting the resolution was that Sind was represented in this Council and many questions referring to Sind were brought before the Council and therefore it was necessary that inspite of the isolation of Sind, the Government should take notice of important criticisms appearing in vernacular papers.

Mr. P. R. Cadell said the proportion of extracts was far greater than the vernacular papers. Newspaper activity was considerably greater in Sind than in the Presidency proper and most of them were not of great importance. There was no reason at all for translating the newspapers, as the unfortunate translator was to be further taxed by learning the four languages Marathi, Kanerese, Sindi and Gujrati. The Commissioner had a press and himself published all Government orders in Sindi for the vernacular-knowing people, and this was done by a competent Sindi Translator. It was a question of sheer waste of money.

MORE EXTRACTS PROMISED.

Mr. Carmichael opposing the proposal said that in Sind the extracts were sent to the Government, and there was a Sindi translator in Sind who would be asked to send more extracts. He therefore did not support the waste of money that the resolution meant.

Mr. Bhurgri replying said that if it was thought that a clerk carrying a paltry sum was to be engaged the Government should not mind it in view of the importance of the matter. It was unfair for the Government to throw at the mercy of the officials the matters of public opinion.

FOOD IN KAIRA.

Mr. G. K. Parakh moved:

That this Council recommends that the Governor-in-Council be pleased to direct under section 2 (6) of Bombay Act III of 1917 that between the 16th of July and the 31st of December 1918, no permit or pass shall be necessary for the collection, transport, sale or possession anywhere within the limits of the Kaira District of any quantity of Mhowra flowers which are the produce of the year 1918.

Mr. Parakh said it was known owing to excessive rains there had been a failure of crops such as *bawto*, etc., and also that mixed crops had been damaged. The Dharalas and others who were nearly one-fourth of the population were an agricultural class, and felt a great deal of difficulty. There had been an assurance from Government that in case of need the period would be extended and this was an opportunity for doing that. He hoped that the vacation would be extended, as it was necessary, up to the time the crops were gathered. It was difficult to see how the people would be able to pull through until the crops were gathered. Mhowva was required both as food and as fodder for cattle.

THE FACT OF DISTRESS.

Mr. V. J. Patel supported Mr. Parakh. He did so because in the latter's company he had examined the conditions personally. There had been a partial failure of crops, and that had been admitted by Government as they had given remissions. That being the case Mr. Parakh now asked that a further concession should be given to the people in the Kaira district. When they had occasion to visit the Kaira District at the request of the people no concessions in regard to remissions had been granted by officials and that showed that the latter did not realise the gravity of the situation. There was the report of his own and Mr. Parakh's enquiry and the other by the Servants of India Society, which showed conclusively that there was distress, and if the Government thought there was no distress then there would be no necessity for him to have this resolution passed. The crop was only four annas worth in a rupee and the villages inspected by the Servants of India Society, the latter said, deserved half-suspensions. They must also remember that these villages visited by the Servants of India Society were not included in the Government list where remission was granted. Mr. M. K. Gandhi had also thought that the case was as represented by him and Mr. Parakh, and that half remissions should be granted. Let the Government call it famine, or distress or anything, but the fact was that they suffered and if they did Government were justified in granting a concession. A number of trees were being cut down and the reason of the concession would be that people would be benefitted to some extent and that they would not be cutting down the trees.

Mr. Pratt wanted to explain matters, and Mr. Patel got up on a point of order and the former was asked not to make another speech.

Mr. S. R. Arthur said as a result of the prosecutions many Mhowra trees had been cut down, as the people found that it would not pay them to have illicit manufacture of liquor. There would be total chaos in the minds of the people if the resolution were passed and legislation were suspended, and there would be an increased number of cases. If there were real famine conditions in the district, he would ask them how it was that they could not find a sufficient number of workmen when necessary.

"GOING TOO FAR."

Mr. B. S. Kamat was afraid that he could not support the resolution as it went too far. If at all Mr. Parakh was arguing the point to do away with the distress he thought that the remedy was to give the people greater possession of Mhowra flowers.

Mr. Carmichael said that the cutting down of the trees had nothing to do with the Mhowra flower. People were still dealing in Mhowra as before. The main question whether there was such a distress in Kaira as to require the operation of clause 18, as Mr. Pratt and Mr. Arthur said, did not exist at all. Anyone who examined the estimates, had no difficulty in verifying their correctness. He further gave a list of talukas such as Tasra, Borsad, Anand and others which required suspension and were given it by the Government on the estimates of the Collector. Both Messrs. Parakh and Patel had not told the Council that there was a distress in the district at the present time. The men were in good condition. the children were in good condition, the wells were full of water and everything was as it should be. On account of the labour not forthcoming, the Collector could not go on with some public works and this showed that the people were not hard pressed. Some people had been agitating in regard to the suspension of land revenue. Some of the people who had been taking part in the agitation about the distress were willing the people that they should not allow the milk to be taken to the creamers and thence out of the district, but should be kept for their children. It was not necessary to tell the Council how false such arguments were. There had been a good crop this year and there was no necessity for extending the vacation.

RESOLUTION DEFEATED.

Mr. Parakh said real distress would be felt later on as the dry season advanced. There had been considerable difference of opinion between the officials and the public in regard to this question. No doubt those who had seen the *mar* crop from the railway train from a distance had thought that it was thriving, but those who had taken the trouble to examine it by going nearer were of a different opinion.

The resolution was defeated.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye moved that this Council recommends—(i) that Government be pleased to allow any Municipality in the Presidency to introduce, if it so desires, a system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote in some or all its wards or groups of electors in the following manner: (a) each ward will return three or more members, (b) each voter in the ward will have one vote and shall mark on the voting paper his vote by placing the figure 1 against the name of the candidate he selects, (c) the voter should be allowed, if he chooses, to express his preference for other candidates by putting figures 2, 3 ..... against their names in any order he likes, to allow his vote to be transferred to them in that order in case his first choice does not want it, he having more votes, the minimum necessary for his being returned or in case his first choice gets so few votes that his chance of being returned is very small. (ii) That Government be pleased to appoint a committee to draft for its sanction model rules for carrying out this system and in particular for the information of the voter and for the guidance of the returning officer in effecting the requisite transfers.

Mr. Paranjpye apologising for the length of the resolution said this would get them over many of the difficulties which they encountered. It being the business of the Government to make rules for the municipalities he had brought the question in the Council. The House of Commons had rejected P. R. although the House of Lords was in favour of it. The present system led to many abuses, and the object of elections was to allow the electors to send in their representatives. The speaker then dealt with the many methods of elections and showed how great injustice was done by the present methods, and minorities sent the majority of members. In many cases corrupt practices were the result and to obviate these it was necessary that there should be proper elections. The system that he had proposed got rid of all communal representations. The mover then explained his own system. His system could only be useful where the electors were educated and it was a very simple one in practice although it looked so complicated and difficult when explained by him.

SUCCESSFUL SYSTEM.

The system had been put into practice in many places and had been found successful. There should be no communal representation, and that is what the majority of Indians thought. The system might be tried in the Municipalities and the Government might assertain then whether it was suitable or not.

Mr. C. V. Metha found it rather difficult to follow the mover into all the intricacies explained by him. So far as the Bombay Municipality was concerned they were bound by the City Municipal Act. Even in Bombay, where the voters were very intelligent, they found it difficult not only in voting but in counting the number of votes. Communal representation, he thought, was a more easy thing.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas said P. R. had been rejected by the House of Commons and it was a question whether they were ready for it. No doubt it was an ideal system, but as the whole question was being considered by the Secretary of State it might be left to him to decide which system was the best.

QUITE AN IDEAL.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas said it was too ideal and a nice system for practical use. He opposed the motion.

Mr. P. R. Cadell said the cumulative system put too much power in the hands of some, and he gave the instance of one gentleman who held four hundred votes. He supported the system as it was a very easy one but unless Mr. Paranjpye put more definite proposals, he saw very little chance of its being put into practice.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole said the system was too much in advance of their requirements and the resolution ought to be withdrawn.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said the question of literacy came in communal representation also, and there should be no great objection to its introduction. He supported the resolution.

Mr. P. C. Sethna said the Bombay Municipality were quite content with the present system, and the pamphlet distributed by Mr. Paranjpye was not intelligible as far as he was concerned.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah said he would have liked some of the members to give their experiences of the elections of the mofussil municipalities. This system must wait so far as the present conditions in India were concerned. If the number of voters were increased largely, in the coming reforms, there would be a large number of illiterates introduced. The question would become ripe for consideration when they know what would be the constitution of the municipalities in the new reforms. He then enumerated the difficulties which stood in their way. P. R. was looked at from the point of party system which prevailed in the West, and they wanted to ensure the proper number of representations for each party. The subject required very careful considerations from many points of view before arriving at any definite decision. Local self-government means the government of local areas by the people of that area and if the system proposed were introduced there would not be that spirit which was necessary. He asked Mr. Paranjpye to withdraw the resolution and to bring it again when the larger question was taken into consideration. Government kept an open mind on the question and wanted to introduce the best system that was in the interests of the electors to do so.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Paranjpye in replying said the system he proposed would do away with all backstairs influences and all malpractices. The system was a new one and required the education of even the leaders. It had been accepted by the intellectuals as the best system. He withdrew the resolution, as he was satisfied that there had been sufficient discussion on the subject.

H. E. the President said he was thankful to the hon. member for having withdrawn the resolution; they had an interesting discussion on the subject. He hoped that if any municipality was intellectual enough to ask for this system Government would of course under the able guidance of Sir Ibrahim work out the rules and make the necessary preparations, and he hoped that Mr. Paranjpye's municipality would be the first to ask for it.

The Council then adjourned till 11 a.m., to-day.

WEDDING AT READYMONEY HOUSE.

MISS MEHERBAI COWASJI JEHANGIR AND MR. ARDESHIR P. SABAWALA.

The scene at Readymoney House, Nepean Sea Road, Sir Cowasji Jehangir's palatial mansion last evening, was one of bewildering beauty. The day was the Parsi New Year's day, and an auspicious occasion for the marriage of Miss Meherbai, the second daughter of Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir with Mr. Ardeshir P. Sabawala, barrister-at-law, and a popular member of Bombay society.

The happy couple were showered with congratulations after the marriage ceremony which was performed by Naib Dustoor Dorab Minochur. The bride looked charming as she mixed with an assemblage of about a thousand Parsi ladies robed in a most beautiful sari. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon was the first to heartily congratulate her and the bridegroom. There was an immense gathering of guests, Indian and European, among whom could be seen almost every person of any note in Bombay. The guests were most hospitably entertained on the lavish scale characteristic of Readymoney House and Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir and their family were, as usual, indefatigable in their attentions to everybody. The band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers discoursed a pleasant programme of music in the garden and a very pleasant time was spent after the ceremony viewing the 500 or more beautiful presents and in general conversation.

At 8-30 Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir entertained no less than seven hundred Parsi guests to a dinner which was laid out in the beautiful and spacious grotto at the back of the house and it was nearly midnight before the festivities began to wane.

RAJPUTANA SOCIAL SERVICE CONFERENCE,

DATES ALTERED.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, Mar. 20.

The dates of the Rajputana Social Service Conference changes from the 7th April to 30th and 31st March. The Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri will preside. The President-elect, and Messrs. Hirdayanath Kuzru and Ambekar are arriving at Ajmer on the 28th instant. Other eminent persons are also expected. Preparations for the conference are proceeding.

COTTON COMMITTEE AT CALCUTTA.

MR. LINDSAY'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 20.

The President and members of the Indian Cotton Committee arrived here this morning from Madras and commenced sittings in the afternoon for the examination of witnesses. Mr. Lindsay, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Mr. S. Milligan, Director of Agriculture, and Mr. F. N. Smyth, of Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen and Co, were examined. In the course of his evidence Mr. Lindsay said the first essential is that the purchaser should know exactly what he is buying and from whom, so that he will be able to return to the agencies which have provided him with unmixed bales. He ventured, therefore, to support strongly the proposal of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association that a licensing board should be created and that no factories be permitted to work save under a license of the board. For this legislation will probably be necessary. He offered two other suggestions. In the first place, the board may have to maintain a staff of inspectors to watch operations at the gins and presses to prevent fraudulent marking, etc. For this and other expenses the income might be obtained by charging an annual fee for the licensing of gin and presses. If further funds were required, say, to meet the expenditure on seed distribution, demonstrations bonuses, etc., a small export cess of a few annas a bale might be imposed. In Japan it is understood that the cess is collected from steamship companies by deduction from rebates falling due every six months to shippers. This is a simple method of collection and not burdensome to the trade and might well be applied in India provided rebates are granted to regular shippers by all shipping companies carrying cotton from India, a point which would have to be verified. In the second place, it may be desirable and feasible later on to introduce some method of certification at the presses on lines which would follow official samples and grading. A certificate would cover a single bale or a series of bales (to be numbered as well as marked with the mark of the press) and would show not merely the class of cotton Broach, Surat, Bengals, etc., but also the grade and length of staple. Certificates would pass from hand to hand with the bales and would give a clear idea of the contents. This, however, would mean very careful supervision and grading according to recognised official standards and would take time and money to organise.

COTTON CRISIS.

TUTICORIN MERCHANTS URGE IMMEDIATE SITTING OF COMMISSION.

(Associated Press.)

TUTICORIN, Mar. 21.

The Tuticorin cotton merchants and brokers met last night at Lily Lodge, Tuticorin, and wired to his Excellency the Viceroy, their Excellencies the Governors of Bombay and Madras, the following resolution passed unanimously at their meeting:—

In view of the enormous losses which the cotton merchants and their sub-dealers are incurring owing to the unprecedentedly high prices ruling at present and the uncertainty of fulfilling the engagements made at lower prices, and the probability of having further higher prices in future, the cotton merchants and brokers respectfully pray Government to urge the immediate sitting of the Commission appointed for the controlling of cotton prices and do the needful.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—I read with interest your leaders re. "Cotton danger" and also some suggestions from the correspondents. Of course I am not interested in the cotton trade, but I may send you as under one more suggestion which I trust you will find interesting and which will have a wholesome effect on the market.

The abnormal prices which are being quoted in the market for cotton are, as generally recognised, due to the manipulations of bull speculators who are able to control the market as a sufficient supply of cotton could not be brought to Bombay before the settlement day. This could easily be rectified by adopting a few suggestions which have already been tried in other directions. The first necessity is that the element of speculation should be entirely eliminated. To achieve this, the prospective buyers should be compelled to produce an indent from actual consumers such as mills, and these indents should be duly certified by a Cotton Controller who would only issue such certificates after going into full details about the consuming capacity of such factories, their present stocks and their future requirements. This would ensure that the contracted quantity is actually required for legitimate trade purposes and that no corner is created to boom the prices. The Controller can also issue licenses to the exporting firms in view of their past exports, the freight available and other cogent considerations. If the export of cotton to United States of America could be controlled the same principle could be very conveniently applied to the export of other countries as well.

Heavy congestion of goods on various Railway lines, the shortage of rolling stock, and the military requirements prevent the full arrival of cotton in Bombay, which is another factor to be reckoned with. In view of these unusual circumstances the settlement date for Broach can be very conveniently pushed back by a couple of months which would very materially relieve the situation. This postponment of the settlement day would also enable the *bona fide* purchasers to get the Indents passed by the Controller while the speculators will be entirely left out.

These are exceptional times and consequently extraordinary measures must be devised to cope with the situation. The poor are clamouring for cheap cloth and they could only get that if the mills could procure their raw materials at reasonable prices. The State is the guardian of the public welfare and some such energetic action is necessary to put an end to profiteering and unhealthy speculation.—Yours, etc.,

M. M. B.

Bombay, Mar. 20.

CROPS AND SEASON OF LAST YEAR.

FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS REPORTED IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following synopsis is given in yesterday's Gazette of the conditions of the season and the crops in the year 1916-17.

The season was, on the whole, very favourable throughout the Presidency and the rainfall exceeded the average at the majority of the reporting stations, the excess being very considerable in many cases.

The monsoon burst early in June favouring the early sowing of kharif crops, but, in the two following months, the fall was irregular and the distribution unfavourable. The deficiency was most marked in July in North Gujarat and the Konkan and in August in the Deccan and Karnatak. In September, however, better conditions prevailed throughout the greater part of the Presidency. The most marked feature of this monsoon was the excessive precipitation in October and early November throughout the Presidency. In the Karnatak the volume of rain was unprecedented, causing heavy floods with some loss of human life and very considerable damage to property and standing crops. The outturn of kharif and rabi crops was generally satisfactory except for the damage to the rice crops in Gujarat owing to the deficiency in July and to bajri in the East Deccan through excess of rain. In Sind the adverse conditions of the previous year were followed in 1916-17 by a rainfall generally good and, in many places, of remarkable volume and by a satisfactory inundation.

Under these favourable conditions the net cropped area increased. In the Presidency proper this was slightly above the area of the previous year but 10 per cent. above the normal. The area under food-crops receded in favour of cotton, the cultivation of which was stimulated by the promise of high prices and by the favourable seasonal conditions. The area (11½ million acres) under jowari and bajri was 2.6 per cent. below the normal but in Sind the cultivation of these cereals expanded, the increase being 29 per cent. above the normal or nearly double the area of the previous year when a low inundation prevailed. The area under wheat (2¼ million acres) showed little divergence from the figure of the previous year. Owing to the demand for this crop efforts were made to encourage the output but were generally too late to have any marked effect.

The area under rice expanded both in the Presidency proper and in Sind but that under oil-seeds shows a considerable fall below the normal. For the reasons already indicated cultivation of cotton was extensive and rose, from a normal of about 3 1/10 million acres, to 4 2/5 million acres or by 41 per cent. in the Presidency proper and 30 per cent. in Sind. Compared with the previous year, the increase was 38 per cent. in the Presidency proper and 49 per cent. in Sind. High prices also affected the output of sugarcane which covered 77,000 acres or 22 per cent. above the normal for the whole Presidency.

COTTON OUTPUT.

The character of the season is indicated in the fluctuations in the irrigated area. The general effect of an abundant rainfall was a fall of 6 per cent. in the total irrigated area in the Presidency proper. In Sind with a favourable inundation, the area under irrigation expanded by 18 per cent. or 578,000 acres.

The total outturn of food-grains in the Presidency proper and Sind was estimated at 6,053,000 tons, a slightly lower figure than in the preceding year, owing chiefly to the increased cultivation of cotton partly counterbalanced by an increase in the food-grain area in Sind.

The output of cotton in the Presidency and Native States was 1,723,400 bales compared with 1,098,600 bales in 1915-16, and the average prices ranged, according to the variety, from 44 per cent. to 56 per cent. above those prevailing in the previous year. Prices of food-grains on the whole ruled somewhat lower than in 1915-16, with the exception of rice which commanded a higher price in most places owing to the losses due to heavy rain in the harvesting season and also to the demand for export outside India.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

SITE FOR BUILDING SELECTED.

With reference to the acquisition of a site for the erection of a building for the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, the Committee appointed for the purpose, after rejecting a number of possible sites, decided by a majority that the only suitable site was that immediately behind the Royal Institute of Science, forming the chord to the use of the Institute buildings, and recommended that Government should assign this site to the College on the condition that the buildings erected thereon should, on due notice being given, be handed over to the Institute if required at any time for the extension of the latter, on the understanding that an amount equivalent to the value of these buildings shall be provided by Government for the construction of separate buildings for the Sydenham College. The Committee also recommended that steps might be taken for the preparation of plans and estimate so that the work of building could commence as soon as the site became available.

A Bombay Government order says that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to accept the recommendations of the Committee and to direct that the proposed buildings for the Sydenham College should be erected on the site selected by that body.

Orders regarding the preparation of plans and estimates for the proposed buildings will issue separately.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT: FIRST ROUND

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (0) DREW WITH GRANT MEDICAL (A) (0).

A very tame and scraggy display was the result of the meeting between the Bombay Gymkhana team and the second string of the Grant Medical College on the Oval on Thursday, when an even draw resulted neither side scoring. Besides the absence of three of their regular players, the Gymkhana was further handicapped by having to do without Baker who was unable to take part in the game after half-time owing to injury. The balance of exchanges, taken over both periods and the extra ten minutes, was slightly in favour of the nippier Medical forwards, though both teams equally missed some fine chances of scoring. There was absolutely no outstanding feature in the play and hit-and-run was the order of the day. Quite a good pace was kept up throughout the 70 minutes' play, but there was hardly any attempt at combination, especially on the Gymkhana side. The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Capt. Spraule; Lieutenants Hudson and Foote; Capt. Bradbury, Quin and Capt. Hailey-Mason; Macdonald, Capt. Rigby, Baines, Lieutenant Smales and C. D. Baker.

Grant Medical College (A):—Noronha; Figneiredo and Abraham; Rodrigues, Newnes and Smith; Grutto, Halvi, D'Souza Isvine and Fernandez.

Umpires:—Messrs. Moir and Everton.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Grant Medicals (B) v. Bandra Chapel Road S. A.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

1. Rangers (6) beat Elphinstone College (3).
2. Lusitanians (5) beat Government Telegraph (0).
3. Hornets (8) beat Islam Gymkhana (0).
4. Bombay Gymkhana (0) drew with Grant Medicals (A) (0).

GWALIOR SPRING MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, Mar. 21.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Hemon's DIAMOND KING, 8-4, Barrett 1

Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's CONFIDENCE, 8-11, Telupleman 2

Mr. Goculdas' MINION, 7-4, Purtoosingh 3

Also ran:—Otherwise 8-0, Astir 7-11 (cd. 7-12), Bowery 7-4 (cd. 7-8).

Betting:—Four to six on Diamond King, threes against Otherwise, fives Minion, sixes Confidence, twelves Bowery.

The race:—Won by two lengths, one and a half lengths between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 23 4/5 secs.

THE ABJAH PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Theo. N. Walsh's NECESSITY, 9-4, Flynn 1

Mr. Goculdas' DECORUM, 7-9, Purtoosingh 2

Maharaja of Patiala's L'AVENIR, 9-0, Trahan 3

Also ran:—Bisley 9-7.

Betting:—Four to seven on Necessity, fours against L'Avenir, fives Decorum, sixes Bisley.

The race:—Won by three-fourth length, one and a half lengths between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 2 secs.

(*The message is incomplete.*)

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 22ND OF MARCH, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

847-17—Merwanji K. & Co., Suganchand Rambillas v. Sannalal Laloobhai.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL. LONG CAUSE.

811-17—Dastur and Co., Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little & Co., Part Heard.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTION TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

327-04—Jehangir G & B, Hassanalli Mahomedally & ors v. Lukhmanji Esmailji & ors, Payne & Co., Jeh G & B.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSE.

1334-17—Madhoji K & Ch, Meghji Ladha a firm v. Diwanchand Rustomji & Co. a firm.

SHORT CAUSES

88-18—Shroff & D, Hormusji Burjorji Baria & anr v. Sorabji Sheriar Irani & anr, Pandia and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

976-15—Patell and Ez, Kavarlal Doongaji v. Panalal Ganeshdas a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

996-15—Patell and Ez, Ratanlal Manalal & anr v. Panalal Ganeshdas a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

223-18—Nanu H & Co., Anantrao R V Ranjit v. L D Kochhar, Kharas & Co.

740-17—Tyabjee D and Co., Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Mulla and M.

1229-16—Bhaishanker K & G, Lalchand Jasodanandan & Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji & anr, Jamsetji R & D.

734-17—Kanga & S, Rehmatbai widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Ch.

1219-16—Amin and D, Sabrabibi v. Abdulkarim Abdul Rahim Hafiz and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Amin and D.

609-17—Mulla and M, Fatmabai widow v. Ebrahim Moledina, Captain and V.

876-16—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Lakhmichand Padamsey a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

810-05—Bhaishanker K & G, Cursondas Ludha v. Amichand Panalal, Matubhai J & M.

641-23825-16—Motichand & D, Nemchand Fakirchand v. Desai Raghunathji Khandoobhai, Manecklal and Co.

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SECTION 38.

149-17—Merwanji K & Co., Kharsetji Nusserwanji Wadia v. Byramji H Warden Cr. No. I A., M B Chothia, Part Heard, 19-3-18.

NEED FOR PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you be kind enough to give me a little space in your esteemed paper regarding the notes under the heading "The Need for Deputations."

Those who knew something about the western commercial methods which are styled as "booming" well know what was in store for the Indian aspirations by Messrs. Sydenham, "Madras Mail" & Co., and the information contained in your notes is very scanty as one can safely predict that this is only a small commencement of what they may do.

Mark Twain once said that what looks like new to-day is in all instances a repetition of the thing that has already happened within the last 50 years or more, but the uniqueness is brought in by the method adopted by the person garbing the subject in such a way as to gain his own ends. The propaganda of the Sydenham—"Madras Mail" cult is something like a repetition of the method employed by some of the diehards against the Britisher George Washington and the American Colonies of Britain and with what detrimental result to the mother country is too well-known.

The propaganda in a nutshell is that some merchant officewalas and some of the pensioned civil servants who are still eating the salt of India have become apprehensive and have formed a clique to safeguard the interests of their children fearing that if India were to have the management of its own affairs there would be no chance left to treat this country as an Eldorado.

It is now time that something tangible is done to put the Indian views before the British democracy either by letters and circulars, printed literature, speeches or by special house organs, as even a child could see that the present attitude of some of the Indo-Europeans in England as to the "kind" treatment of the Indians without giving them any benefits as to the advancement of Indian aspirations looks like that of the butcher who is much annoyed at seeing the goat crying, fearing that there will be a reduction of weight in meat, whilst the poor goat cries mainly for its life.

It is a well-known fact that the Indian aspiration is to be a partner of the British Empire under the Union Jack, but which is being hampered by interested parties who have come out to give some of their own partial opinions as to the management of this country and which ought to be repudiated in a fitting manner. Everyone concerned will be obliged if you will kindly open your columns as to discussion of what steps should be taken to have a publicity or propaganda in Great Britain to put some of the correct facts.—Yours, etc.,

D. D.

Bombay, 21st March, 1918.

"BURGOYNE" for RELIABILITY

BURGOYNE'S ONE SOLUTION JET BLACK

HAIR DYE

(GOLD MEDAL.)

IS THE MOST POPULAR HAIR DYE ON THE MARKET, BECAUSE IT IS CLEAN AND EASY TO USE, DOES NOT DESTROY THE HAIR, IS PERMANENT, PRODUCES A NATURAL SHADE AND

DEFIES DETECTION

BURGOYNE'S black is jet black.

Sold by all Chemists throughout India, and see that you get "Burgoyne's."

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LTD., EAST HAM, LONDON, E.

Rs. 4

Will Bring You One BeautifulSet of

32 BRASS TOYS

As Cheap As Charming.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have A Set.

Order from:

GOOD LUCK COMPANY

BENARES CITY.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Major J. F. Parkin, 69th Punjabis, to be Assistant Resident, Perim, in addition to his military duties, vice Captain A. A. Williamson.

Major H. Harrison of the Bombay Political Department has been allowed a further extension by ten days of the combined leave granted to him.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. W. Sloane, District Superintendent of Police, Thana, is extended by fourteen days.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments *vice* Mr. Vinayak Vaman Pataskar appointed to do duty as additional First Class Subordinate Judge at Poona:

Mr. Mahadev Anant Bhave, Joint Subordinate-Judge at Karad, to be Subordinate-Judge at Roha.

Mr. Thakorlal Maneklal Bhagat, Subordinate-Judge at Roha, to be Subordinate-Judge at Pandharpur.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments *vice* Mr. Hari Vinayak Kane appointed to act as First Class Subordinate-Judge at Nasik:—

Mr. Vedavyas Narsinha Navaratna, Subordinate-Judge at Honavar, to be Subordinate-Judge at Bagalkot.

Mr. Vishnu Vithal Kamat, Subordinate-Judge at Bagalkot, on relief, to be Subordinate-Judge at Gadag.

Mr. Govind Vithaldao Jadhav, Joint Subordinate-Judge at Dapoli, to be Subordinate-Judge at Bhivandi, on the termination of his temporary appointment at Dapoli.

Mr. Abdul Majid Khan, Subordinate-Judge at Bhivandi, on relief to be Subordinate-Judge at Talegaon and Sasvad.

Mr. Ramchandra Sheshgirrav Savanur, Subordinate-Judge at Talegaon and Sasvad, on relief, to be Subordinate-Judge at Honavar.

Mr. Vaman Vinayak Gadkari, Acting Joint Second Class Subordinate-Judge at Nasik, was in charge of the current duties of the First Class Subordinate-Judge's Court at Nasik, in addition to his own duties from the 17th to the 24th January 1918, both days inclusive.

Mr. F. G. Collett, Assistant Superintendent of Bombay Railway Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Maratha Railways, Poona, is granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may have been due to him on that date in combination with such furlough as will take the combined period of absence up to 13th February 1919, inclusive.

Mr. Dattatraya Anant Idgunji, Assistant-Judge at Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. Tirithdas Choitram to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Karachi, *vice* Mr. Wadhumal Gangaram, retiring.

Mr. J. B. Jenkins to be Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. P. A. Kelly, on relief, to be Superintendent of Police, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, during the absence of Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., on privilege leave or pending further orders.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy, Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, Karachi, is granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to one year.

Mr. P. Eccles, I.C.S., a Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is transferred from Madras to Bombay with effect from the 12th March 1918.

To be members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay for a term of two years commencing from the 1st April 1918:—Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim. The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas. Mr. R. Woolcombe. The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, O.B.E. The General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade.

Commander C. W. Ramsay, Royal Indian Marine, has been appointed Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, *vice* Commander W. C. Taylor, Royal Indian Marine.

Commander C. S. Hickman, D.S.O., R.I.M., to act as Examiner in Navigation, in addition to his duties as President and Examiner in Seamanship, for granting certificates of competency as masters and mates at the Port of Bombay.

Mr. A. M. Tod to represent the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the Improvement Trust Board as elected member.

Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta to be member of the Board as elected representative of the Corporation.

Mr. James Padmakar Bunter, LL.B., to be District Government Pleader for the district of Poona; and to be the Public Prosecutor in the Poona District, for a period extending to the 30th June 1921.

Mr. Himatsing Gajsing Advani, LL.B., to be District Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor for the district of Hyderabad, in place of Mr. Lalchand Chuharmal, LL.B., whose resignation has been accepted.

Mr. Awatsing Mahtabsing to be District Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor for the district of Sukkur in place of Mr. Advani.

Mr. Kundandas Hasanand to be District Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor for the Upper Sind Frontier District in place of Mr. Mahtabsing; and

Mr. Dayaram Dhanrajmal Punwani to be Additional Public Prosecutor for the district of Sukkur for such cases as may be made over to him by the District Public Prosecutor, Sukkur.

All for a period extending to the 30th June 1921.

YOUR EYE ?

Does anything trouble your Eyes. Why not write for Free particulars of the safest surest and most high-praised remedy for all Eye-Diseases?

HEALTH HOME. Depot 11, SAMTA, BENGAL.

Varieties of Choicest English and French Perfumery

JUST RECEIVED.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,

Hornby Row, Fort.

INDIAN NATIONALISM SERIES

"TILAK AT SIXTY"

Containing a historical and connected account of Lokmanya Tilak's speeches and writings, based entirely on first-hand records and documents, will be ready for sale by March 30th. Orders are now being registered at the

"NATIONAL BUREAU" Office,

BOMBAY No. 4.

NATIONAL EDUCATION NOTES.

BY

GEORGE S. ARUNDALE.

No part of our National Education campaign has been of more encouragement to me than the innumerable acts of sacrifice on the part of those who can ill afford to give anything away at all. Small sums of two or three or four annas in stamps come to our office every day, and represent some little acts of sacrifice which, though possibly unnoticed among the more substantial offerings, nevertheless represent the true heart of this great National Movement. In these little offerings lies the promise of a noble future for this great country. The ancient spirit is once more aroused—the spirit of service and of sacrifice. And, as always, it is the poor in worldly goods whose hearts overflow with the spirit of self-surrender. But cases occur to my mind as I write these words, both of them appearing before me by the same post. One was a letter from a poor man whose only enjoyment was a little snuff. He had no money to give, for he could hardly make both ends meet, though the needs of his family were restricted to the minimum. But the ideal of an India regenerated through a truly national system of education stirred him to his depths. He felt that the ancient spirit might once again permeate the sacred soul of India, and in the ecstasy of a conscious sonship, he determined to give up, at least for the time being, a comparatively innocent and harmless enjoyment. The last fortnight of February was dedicated to the service of National Education, with the result that annas 4 in stamps has gone to swell our funds. I am quite aware that the amount may, to many, seem ridiculously small, but if every one were to give up even so little, the cause of National Education would be won at once. A few annas each from even half the three hundred of millions of inhabitants of this land, would solve the education problem, especially if the sacrifice were rendered every year. It must be remembered that to give up snuff means capacity for self-control, for subordinating the body to the spirit. If an individual can do this in the smaller things, he will soon find opportunities for wider service. What India needs is that the ears of her sons and daughters should hear the sound of her calling. And the response may be in annas or it may be in lakhs—the note is the same, be the volume of sound great or small.

* * *

The other case—I am choosing two out of many—is that of a humble worker in a Madras hotel. Here again there is poverty, not wealth. There is, in reality, nothing left over when all is paid, and indeed there come times when to borrow is the only resource. But the voice of the Mother calling reached the ears of this humble son, and he knew the duty of son to mother. He determined to prepare beforehand, so that the burden of the gift may be as little difficult as possible. But he so arranges that during National Education Week, the whole of his wages for that week shall go to the National Education Fund. Between now and then he can give up a little here and there. The members of his family will be willing to forego some little trifling satisfaction and the result will be enough in the way of savings to tide over the expenses of the National Week, so that the wages earned from April 8th to April 15th may be wholly dedicated to India's service.

I might mention many other cases. Perhaps, some time I will. But two facts emerge from their contemplation. In the first place, it becomes clear that India's age—long past gives her a maturity of soul, however young she may be in the body of modern times. No nation could produce examples such as those I have mentioned, without having behind it a past full of strength and beauty. The ancient soul of India is showing itself in its power and depth through that new form by which so many are deceived into imagining that the soul must be young because the body they see, is youthful. In the second place, all of us who are at all occupied in trying to help the great National Education Movement must surely feel the heavy weight of responsibility, both for the work we do and for the way in which such noble sacrifices are used to further the Cause. No doubt, we shall be receiving large sums of money—lightly given because lightly won or because the existence of plenty makes the gift hardly felt at all. But we shall also receive the small amounts—true sacrifices, holy in their origin and sacred in their mission. Their presence in the fund not only sanctifies it, but places upon those who disburse that fund a solemn responsibility for its proper use.

* * *

One of our younger workers writes to me: "A friend of mine used to go daily to college by jutka, his house being more than three miles distant from the institution. He used to spend thus five annas every day to attend college. One day, more than a fortnight back, . . . he . . . stopped going to college by jutka thus saving five annas a day for the National Education fund. Unfortunately, he could thus save for only a fortnight (excluding, of course, two Saturdays and two Sundays when he had no necessity of going to college) as he has now remained at home to read, for he is appearing at the ensuing Intermediate examination. He is not a particularly strong youth, and to walk a distance of more than three miles in the morning sun . . . . must have been a little trying to him. But in spite of it, he was more than cheerful during the fortnight, for was he not earning for the National Education fund a sum of Rs. 3-2-0. . . . . which is not an insignificant amount for an individual to earn for himself, especially a student? This is, of course in addition to what he is earning for himself by self-denial in other directions, and may still earn until the end of the National Education Week."

It is by the receipt of such letters that our Office becomes full of enthusiasm and "more than cheerful." I sincerely hope that this young patriot will be successful in his examination, but whether he is or not, India gives him a First Class certificate for passing with honour the examination in the service of the Motherland. I earnestly hope that every student in the Presidency of Madras will join the Self-Denial Band and pass this *real* examination—the result of which is to fit India's citizens for that free citizenship which shall make her glorious among the nations of the world. And I should just like to add that students who, by reason of appearing for examinations, are unable to fulfil their obligations as members of a Self-Denial Band during the week from April 8th to April 15th, should choose another week for the purpose.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

NEW INSTITUTION IN BOMBAY.

This society was formed in Bombay on the 19th of February, 1918, the third anniversary of the great patriot, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, to perpetuate the memory of that worthy son of India, and by starting educational institutions to further the cause of national uplift, and thus to fulfil the noblest aspirations he so fervently cherished. The New English School situated, at C. P. Tank, Bombay has been handed to this Society to serve as a nucleus of its activities. The efficiency of the education imparted in the School is well-known. This School has both Marathi and Gujarati Classes; it maintains a Library and a reading Room, and a monthly Magazine mostly contributed to by the boys. The Society has been able to command the services of five energetic and capable young graduates Messrs. T. A. Kulkarni, S. B. Wadhavakar, B. S. Sanzgiri, D. G. Mulherkar, and S. R. Bhise. Undoubtedly energetic and capable workers are a great asset, but they cannot succeed in realising their ends, without the generous help of the wealthy citizens. The work of collecting funds has already been started, the boys of the school having volunteered to do their bit for their Institution. It is hoped that every citizen that desires to further the cause of education and promote the national welfare will come forward to contribute liberally and promotly.

TRAGEDY AT PESHAWAR

MEDICAL MISSIONARY MURDERED BY UNKNOWN MEN.

(Associated Press.)

, LAHORE, Mar. 20.

A tragic affair took place at the Church Missionary Hospital, Peshawar, in the small hours of Sunday last, as a result of which Dr. Vernon H. Starr, Superintendent of the Mission, lost his life. It appears that about a.m., three men with a lantern arrived at Dr. Starr's bungalow and making their way to the room where he slept asked to see the doctor. Upon opening the door the doctor was at once attacked by the men, who stabbed him in several places, inflicting a deep wound. Having silenced the doctor's watch dog with a scalp wound, the criminals made off and have not yet been captured.

The Rev. Mark Salisbury, who lives in an adjacent bungalow, cycled to the military station hospital for assistance, which was quickly rendered, but in spite of all that could be done Dr. Starr succumbed to his wounds within twelve hours. At the morning parade service in Peshawar prayers were offered on his behalf and many called at the hospital during the day, among them being the Lord Bishop of Lahore who is on his annual visit Peshawar. Dr. Starr, who had full charge of the hospital since Dr. Lankester left in May, 1914, was carrying on very notable work among the people of Peshawar, adjacent tribesmen and travellers from as far as Kabul and other parts of Afghanistan. Much sympathy will be felt with Mrs. Starr, who has been her husband's enthusiastic helper in his work. The funeral took place at the antonment cemetry on Monday evening, the Bishop conducting the service. There was very large atteendance including the Chief Commissioner and the General Officer Commanding Peshawar Division.

HAVE YOU JOINED

THE SELF-DENIAL BAND.

An organisation for the service of

National Education

IF NOT

WRITE AT ONCE

TO

M. R. Ry. Anantarama Iyer,

High Court Vakil,

EAST MADA STREET,

MYLAPORE, MADRAS,

or to the local

NATIONAL EDUCATION WEEK COMMITTEE.

The WAR and ROSE'S LIME JUICE.
The West Indian Lime has long been known to contain more Natural Health-giving properties than any other fruit. That is why
ROSE'S LIME JUICE
is still unsurpassed as a Non-alcoholic Drink.
There are two kinds—the Sweetened (Lime Juice Cordial), and the Unsweetened (Prepared Lime Juice). The requirements of the War Office, British Red Cross Society and Y.M.C.A. for the B.E.F. and Hospitals are so urgent that supplies of ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL must be curtailed to the general public so long as the urgency exists. Should your dealer, therefore, be unable to supply, try a bottle of the Unsweetened Lime Juice at the same price and sweeten to your taste. ROSE'S LIME JUICE is an excellent preventive of Malarial Fevers, and is always
DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING,
but be sure you get ROSE'S
—there are imitations.

L8-17

Where to Dine in Bombay

A. VIANELLI

ITALIAN RESTAURANT

CHOWPATTY.

TABLE D'HOTE DINNER

From 7-30 to 9-30

À LA CARTE ALL DAY.

KINDLY RESERVE YOUR TABLE EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENTS.

Telephone 1898.

THE QUEEN OF HAIR OILS

KAMINIA OIL Regtd.

This oil contains pure precious ingredients it stops hair falling out stops itching, prevents dandruff, stimulates new growth an restores faded hair to its natural colour.

It is also very efficacious to Businessmen, Brain-workers, and Students as it keeps the brain cool, memory refreshed and scalp clean. Besides it is exquisitely perfumed. For superiority Gold Medal is awarded in the Mysore Exhibition. Use it once.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Price Rs. 2-12-0 for 3 bottles, V. P. EXTRA.

Sole Agents:—THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., No. 155, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

NO MORE TROUBLES.

When Dr. Burman's Cough Cure is with you. The patient is relieved from cough originated from cold, inflamation of the throat, difficult breathing etc. as soon as a single dose of the Cough Cure is given which helps the expectoration of phlegm and removes the weakness of the body and restores its lost tissues.

A Trial will convince you. Every house-holder must have a phial with him.

Price large phial Re. 1. & Small phial Annas. 8.

Packing & Postage As. 0/6/0. 0/5/0 *respectively.*

Dr. S. K. BURMAN,

5, Tarachand Dutt Street, Calcutta.

Post Box No. 554. Telephone 1852. Telegraph "Camphor.

Agent:—A. M. THAKKAR

122 Princess Street Fida Building Bombay.

EXTENSION OF

CLEARANCE SALE

Wehave extended our CLEARANCE SALE to another week. During the period a still further reduction has been made.

JAPANESE FINE ARTS.

ESPLANADE ROAD.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals of Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

For Malarial Fevers, Influenza and mild forms of Plague,
USE
BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills. Price Re. 1-2.

Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price Re. 1.
Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets, Grs. I and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE (Small), 10 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting, Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER, 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown, Re. 1-8. RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch, etc., price As. 4.
Sold EVERYWHERE in INDIA and also by
Dr. H. I. Batliwalla Sons & Co. Ld
Worli Laboratory Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—
BATLIWALLA, WORLI, BOMBAY.

VIVIPOROUS
THE ELEXIR OF LIFE
The real specific remedy for nervous debility lumbago, etc., and assured good result to internal organs, removes habitual constipation and makes the bowels free, increases the appetite and energy. Result guaranteed.
Price one phial of 30 tablets **Re. 1.**
A. C. M. ENIS & CO.
303, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Good News for Sufferers!
If you suffer from Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility there is no need for despair now, even though you may have tried many remedies without success. Erectruss will save you; it is the most wonderful cure for these diseases yet discovered; it simply *cannot* fail because the underlying principle is scientific and infallible.
Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperaemia" is one of the wonders of medical science and Erectruss is the practical application of this principle—that is why it is superseding all other remedies and earning high praise from all quarters. The price of an Erectruss outright is Rs. 15 (plus postage etc.) very small compared with its health value. Our Descriptive Booklet, which describes the treatment fully, will be sent Post Free on request. Write now, in case you forget, to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) Sole Agency, BAMALA (India).
Erectruss

ME
Tramways carry me.
City walls proclaim me.
Papers advertise me.
Markets demand me.
I AM
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS.
—A TONIC—
Brain and Nerve Builder.
I. THINK
—You can know me.
Buy me and try me.
I am sold at a Rupee at
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR-KATHIAWAR and
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

TAILORS
FOR
HIGH FOLK
(with prudence for purse.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

The secret
VANHELLER
A vanila flavouring cheaper than vanila but far superior to it.
1½ oz. bottle, As. 10.
5 „ „ Re. 1-8.
OF ALL DEALERS
Sole Agents:
KOTHARI SUNARIA & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 20th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's prices.
March	24.51
April	24.30
May	24.19
June	
July	

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Mar.	22.91
March-April	22.83
April-May	23.75
May-June	22.67
June-July	22.50

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 18th:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York May	32.47
" July	31.89
Spot Cotton at New York	34.30
" at New Orleans	32.63
Futures at New Orleans May	31.32
" July	30.74
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	67

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 19th:

Bar Silver Spot	43 1/4

Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm—limited supplies.
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/s	3	5/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	3	9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3	1/4
" " " 6 "	4	5/8
Interest day to day loans	3	
" 7 day market loans	3	1/4
Consols 2½ %		54
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal		47
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan		63
Government Securities 3 %		54
Ex. on London at Paris France		27.21

WAR LOANS.

Repetition.

London, Mar. 18th.

War Loan 3½ %	£86½
" " 5%	£103½

London, Mar. 19th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£86½
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½
New—5%	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 19th.

RAPESEED	
Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Toria Rapeseed Afloat	600
LINSEED:	
Linseed Calcutta Value	595
METALS:	
English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..
JAVA SUGAR:	
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-Apl.	16
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-Apl.	19
RUBBER:	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl. Value	2/8½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Quiet ..	2/6½

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, March 21ts.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	333-4
Total up-to-date	26,74,149-12

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling hea the sleepless night the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.
1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.
C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.
29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA.
Consulting Physician:
KAVIRAJ UPENDRANATH SEN

COOK BETTER
by using the Annapurna Cooker It is the simplest and most effecient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to know what it has done for others. Write a card to-day to:—
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 20th Mar. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.817 inches
Temperature of Air	81.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.9 "
Dew Point	72.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.745 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.2 "
Minimum do.	77.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,ENE,NW,WNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	188 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time:		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time:		Depth on Sill.	
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur.	21	m 6	6	23	4	21	m 1	14	21	0
		8	(a	25	4		0	46a	19	1
Fri.	22	m 7	56	23	6	22	m 2	31	20	3
		9	2a	25	10		2	2a	19	1
Sat.	23	m 9	2	24	4	23	m 3	18	19	5
		9	42a	26	3		3	58a	18	9
Sun.	24	m 9	49	25	2	24	m 3	55	18	8
		10	14a	26	8		3	42a	18	5
Mon.	25	m 10	26	26	0	25	m 4	24	17	11
		10	42a	26	11		4	18a	18	0
Tues.	26	m 10	58	26	8	26	m 4	49	17	3
		11	8a	27	2		4	49a	17	9
Wed.	27	m 11	29	27	2	27	m 5	12	16	7
		11	34a	27	4		5	18a	17	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
M	21 (Thursday)	6h 42m	6h 50m
Tu	22 (Friday)	6h 41m	6h 50m
W	23 (Saturday)	6h 40m	6h 51m
Th	24 (Sunday)	6h 39m	6h 51m
F	25 (Monday)	6h 39m	6h 51m
Sa	26 (Tuesday)	6h 38m	6h 51m
Su	27 (Wednesday)	6h 37m	6h 51m

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	Mar. 1918:	6	6	13	6 a.m.
New Moon	"	13	1	22.4	a.m.
First Quarter	"	19	7	0	4 p.m.
Full Moon	"	27	9	2.8	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 21st March 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded except in the east Punjab. Humidity is above normal in the south-west Punjab and at Delhi. Day temperature is in moderate defect throughout; night temperature is also below the average in the east Punjab and in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—A few duststorms and thunderstorms have occurred and Cawnpore reports 0.15in. of rain. Skies are very lightly clouded. Humidity is in considerable excess. Day temperature is moderately below normal throughout; night temperature is in defect in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports a duststorm but the accompanying rainfall is insignificant. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is much damper than usual. Day temperature is slightly below normal everywhere; night temperature is below the average in north Rajputana and above it in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal except in the west of Kathiawar. Day temperature has fallen and is now generally below normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.20in. of rain and Hoshangabad 0.10in. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in the north of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in east Hyderabad. Night temperature is in excess at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Duststorms or thunderstorms have occurred in the United Provinces and the adjacent districts of Rajputana and of the Central Provinces. Thunderstorms have also occurred in Malabar, and Cochin reports 0.52in. of rain.

Isolated falls of rain are likely in the Punjab; duststorms or thunderstorms may again occur in Rajputana, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces.

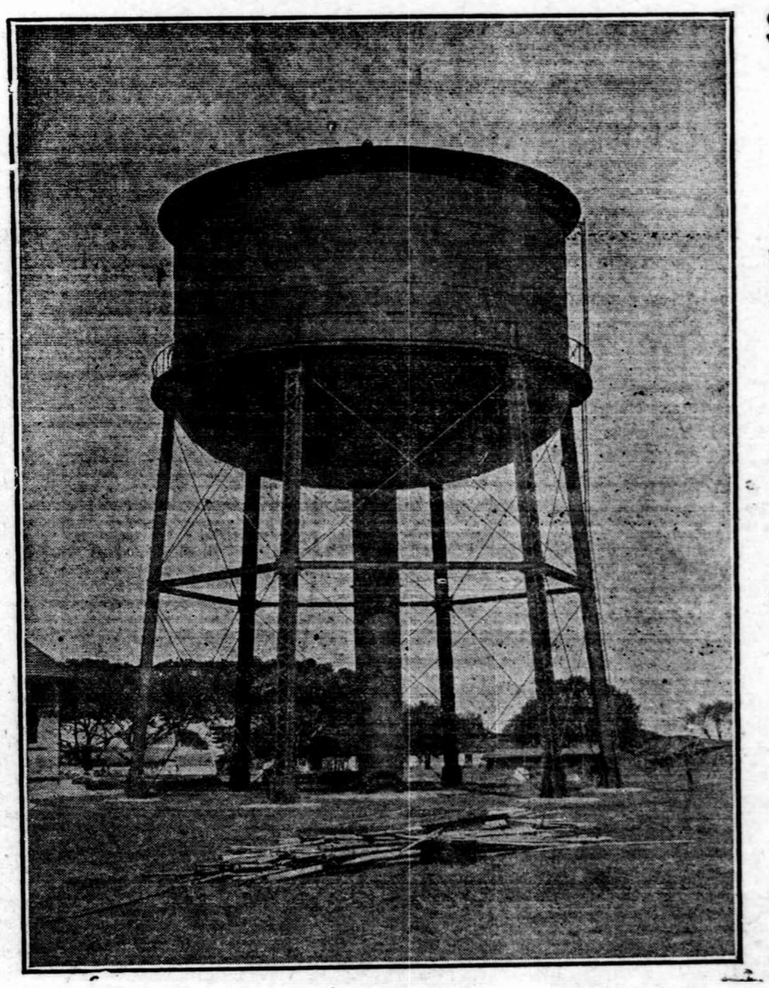
THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

Oldest Rubber Stamp Mfg. House.

P. P. RELE & SONS,
179, KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

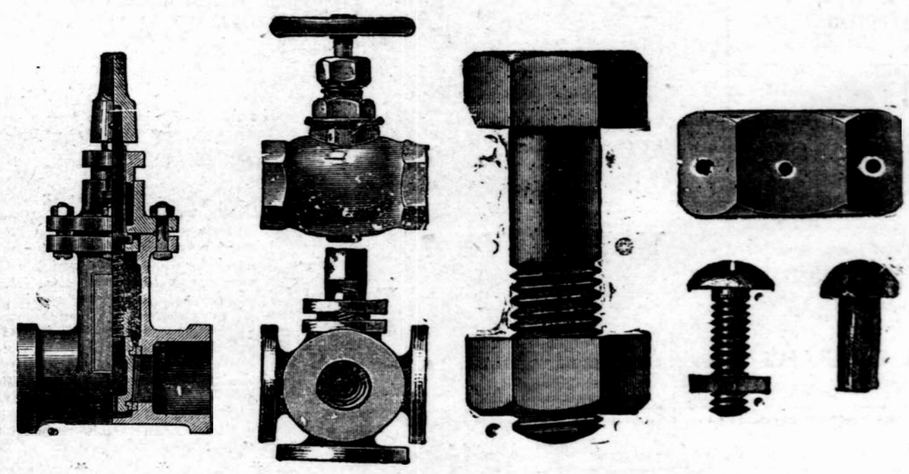
WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

GARLICK
Constructional Engineers, Bombay



STEEL TANK AND TOWER
FOR
DEVANGERE WATER WORKS
150,000 Galls. 30 feet Tower.
MANUFACTURED AND ERECTED BY US
FOR
MYSORE STATE
WE CAN SUPPLY
STEEL FRAME BUILDINGS
BRIDGES, WELL CURBS,
STEEL AND CAST IRON TANKS
&c., &c.
GARLICK & Co.
Jacobs Circle
BOMBAY.

KURWA & KAJIJI SHIPCHANDLERS, IRONMONGERS, AND CONTRACTORS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ENGINEERS', BUILDERS' AND CONTRACTORS' TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Enquiries and Correspondence Invited.
Office and Showroom:— **ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY**
WAREHOUSES—BALARAM STREET, GRANT ROAD, & 11-13-27-29, Dhunji Street near Mombadevi.



"DRILL" "DRILL"

High Grade American Double Woven Mantles for Gas, Kitson, Washington and such other lamps.
Renowned for Brilliancy and Durability.
Sample at Ans. 8.
DRILL *SOLE IMPORTERS*
The London Eastern and AMERICAN TRADING Co
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

EASTER EGGS
Now Ready
A large assortment to select from.
MONGINI BROTHERS
CONFECTIONERS BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN, *at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Bombay.*